The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 210.

SILKS. &c.

SILKS.

MANDEL BROS.,

Have just received from AUCTION some GREAT BARGAINS in

BLACK SILKS.

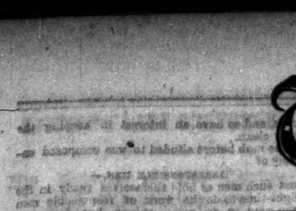
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS, 90c, $1, $1.15, $1.25, and $1.50.
RICH SATIN-FINISH GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1.75, $2, $2.25, worth $2.50 and $3.
SUPERIOR CASHMERE LYONS SILK, $2.50 and $2.75, cheap at $3.00.
500 PCS. DRESS GOODS, in good styles and newest colors, 25 cts., 30c, 35c, 45c, and 50c, the cheapest goods in the market.
Twenty thousand yards

Best Black Alpacas,

25c, 30c, 32c, 37c, 40c, and 50c.
50 PCS. 6-4 BLACK CASHMERE, $1 and $1.25, cheap at $1.75 and $2.

State and Harrison-sts.,
Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

WATCHES.



CORNELL WATCH CO.,
OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF
STEM & KEY-WINDING
WATCHES,
First grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winder and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the superior performance and perfection of each Watch. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.
PAUL CORNELL, President.
C. E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President and Manager.
Address CORNELL WATCH CO., Chicago, Ill., or Broadway, cor. Seventy-sixth-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.
Exclusively a Savings Bank.
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass books free. Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage in small or large amounts. No charge to depositor for abstract or legal examination of title.
GEO. SCHNEIDER, Cashier. GEO. SCHNEIDER, President.
WM. ERNST REED, Cashier.
NOTE—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all deposits on demand, without notice.

WRENN & BREWSTER,

BANKERS,
96 Washington-st.
Particular attention given to accounts of country bankers. Interest allowed on daily balances.

PRINTERS. STATIONERS. &c.

A. W. Faber's and Eagle
LEAD PENCILS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

SHOW CARDS
By A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of PORTER & HOYT, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned parties. All accounts due the late firm are payable to Lowell M. Hoyt, who is empowered to collect and receipt for the same.
GEO. S. PORTER.
LOWELL M. HOYT.
Chicago, March 19, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HOYT BROTHERS, for carrying on the business of Men's Furnishing Goods, in succession to the late firm of Porter & Hoyt, at No. 84 East Madison-st.
HOYT BROS.
Chicago, March 19, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Kaufman, Rosenberg & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Charles Kaufman and Mr. Morris Rosenberg will continue the business under the firm name of Kaufman & Rosenberg, and assume all liabilities and collect all accounts. Mr. Henry Kaufman resigns from the firm.
CHAS. KAUFMAN.
MORRIS ROSENBERG.
Chicago, Feb. 19, 1874.

TOILETINE.

LADIES

The value beauty which is natural, which comes of a soft, transparent skin; who are not eager to show the world that they are fashionable by carrying Mrs. Soand-So, with her paint pot, will appreciate TOILETINE. It will cost nothing to try it. Send stamp for sample box.
DE LA RANTA, Agent,
144 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Coal $3.75 a Ton Delivered.

A small lot of good, fresh-mined Illinois Lump at this price. All other kinds of coal at market rates. C. H. PITCH & CO., 73 Washington-st. Yard west end of East Twenty-first-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
Original and Unexcelled for Blueing Clothes. For Sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers. Manufactured by H. Wilberger's Drug Store, No. 220 North Second-st., Philadelphia. Every Grocer and Druggist should sell it; and every housekeeper buy and use it.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

PHONOGRAPHY.

WANTED—A situation as copyist, or amanuensis, by a lady able to write phonographically 150 words per minute, and a rapid and reliable long-hand. Apply to WARD BROTHERS, No. 87 West Madison-st.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Special Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 43, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Orient Hall, 138 LaSalle-st., for work on M. M. Degree. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

HOTEL.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL,

Washington and Elizabeth-sts.
A few choice rooms only to be had at reasonable rates by weekly week.

CLOTHING.

Boys' & Children's CLOTHING!

A New and Elegant Assortment.
LATEST STYLES OF
Boys' and Children's
Dress and School Suits.
CHILDREN'S UNDERWAISTS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
State & Madison-sts.

CLOAKS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT
FIELD, LEITER & CO.
State & Washington-sts.,

Will open this morning, March 21, a complete assortment in all the desirable colors of the

New and Fashionable
KAN GARN JACKET,

The most stylish and elegant garment yet introduced for Spring and early Summer wear.
Ladies should examine at their earliest convenience.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME-ST.,
NEW YORK,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

Have removed the Manufacturing Branch of their business to their New Factory,
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.,
The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country; their down-town warerooms remaining as before, at
Fifth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and promptness, and with a determination to maintain the reputation of their productions, they invite a continuance of the public favor which has given them a constantly increasing business during their eighteen years' occupancy of the old Broome-st. establishment.
In addition to the larger vehicles in great variety, we continue to make a specialty of the
"Brewster Wagon,"
The recognized Standard for quality in all weights, for pleasure driving or speeding.

NOTICE.

☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, we shall continue to sign as at foot, that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.
BREWSTER & CO. of BROOME-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANITOBA BREWERY CO'Y,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Rare Opportunity to Brewers for Acquiring the Only Brewery in this New Province.

566 fully paid up shares—$25 each—(forming a portion of the Assets of the Insolvent Estate of James Austin & Co., Montreal), are now offered for sale by tender.
The purchaser would hold a majority of the entire Stock by picking up some sixty more shares, easily obtainable, and thus control the business. It is in full working order, with capacity for 18,000 gallons per week.
For full particulars address D. McARTHUR, Esq., Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg, or RIDDELL & EVANS, Assignees, Montreal.
Feb. 10.

PRINTS.

Ladies wanting a good Calico that will neither wash out nor fade out, will find in the

"RICHMOND PRINTS"

Something to their purpose. In the large variety of these goods, the
"CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES,"
(Copyrighted Ticket),
"QUAKER STYLES,"
(Copyrighted Ticket),
AND
"STANDARD GRAY STYLES,"
(Copyrighted Ticket),
Especially recommend themselves for choiceness of design and durability of color. Wholesale buyers throughout the country consider them unequaled. Examine the ticket to be sure you get a RICHMOND PRINT.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Session of Racine College will open THURSDAY, April 2.
For information apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Reference can be permitted of the Manhattan National Bank, or at Mitchell & Holloway's, No. 48 Clark-st.

AMERICAN SILKS.

Cheney Bros.'
AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK and COLORED
GROS GRAINS.

Special attention is invited to the large assortment of these fabrics now offered by all the Leading Dry Goods Stores in the Country.
Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner, and will not Crack or Change Color in Wearing.
They are highly recommended by all who have used them, for Cheapness, Beauty, and Durability.

American Silks in Europe.

An American lady writes from Paris to Messrs. Cheney Brothers, as follows:
"Three years ago, or thereabouts, I received a dress pattern of black 'American silk' from your manufactory, with a letter in which you wished me to give it 'hard usage, and when I got a hole in it to let you know.' Holes have nothing to do with the inditing of this letter, but to tell you how the silk has behaved.
"I was exceedingly anxious that it should prove a success, because it was American, and if I have one 'bump' bigger than another, it is patriotism. The dressmakers universally denounced American silk as worthless. After several skirmishes with my dressmaker, I, however, got my dress made, and put it on. For the first six months I didn't know whether I liked it or not. Like all *gros grains*, it caught the dust. But at the end of six months I should not have known how to do without it. I wore it everywhere and kept on wearing it. Until now it is 'a traveled dress.' I crossed the sea with it; wore it throughout England; it was my every-day dress and Sunday-go-to-meeting dress for six months in Paris; it protected me from the blasts of the Mediterranean, and went everywhere I did in Italy, from Naples to Venice; it sailed on the Adriatic, was my constant companion during a three months of adventures among the heathens of Vienna, and now that I've worn it back to Paris, and turned it wrong side out, hind side before and upside down, it is still my best gown, and the only friend I have that I have endowed with infallibility. In short, it is the most remarkable silk I ever saw, and because it never wears out in way the dressmakers don't praise it. During these three years I have bought but one dress, for I thought I ought to have two dresses in case anybody should lay illegal hands upon the American fabric, and that was a French silk of precisely the same value in cost per yard. I have worn it but little, but already it has taken on a shining complexion, and threatens ireason at every turn. Believe me, Messieurs, your transatlantic well-wishing compatriot.
* * *"
For sale to the trade by

CHENEY BROTHERS,
477 BROOME-ST.
NEW YORK.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS,
Collars,
CUFFS,
AT
WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.
And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

As usual, we guarantee a perfect fit and very best of material in Shirts ordered from
HOYT BROS.,
Successors to Porter & Hoyt,
84 Madison-st., McVicker's Theatre Bldg.

SHIRTS!
ORDER THEM FROM
HARRIS & COBB,
171 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. J. LIGHT

Will POSITIVELY open his CIGAR STORE and SAMPLE ROOM
This (Saturday) Morning,
When he will be pleased to see his numerous friends and the public in general.
178 STATE-ST.

EAGLE WORKS MANF'G CO.,

Will furnish Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, and all kinds of goods in the machinery line. Send for descriptive circular. Office, 45 South Canal-st., Chicago.
P. W. GATES, President.

R. M. OUTHET

Will continue the Real Estate and House-Renting Agency at his old office,
181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A Traveling Life Insurance Agent For State of Illinois. A fair salary will be paid. Men of experience desired, to work for an old Company. Address, with references, GENERAL AGENCY LIFE INSURANCE, Tribune Office.

PARTNER

Will be admitted, with $5,000 cash, to desirable first-class business. Particulars are left with A. H. TAYLOR, Advertising Agent, No. 4 Tribune Building.

Wanted to Exchange

A Pew, slightly injured, in Grace Episcopal Church, for new Carpets. Said Pew is under rental and pays 8 per cent on the investment. Address D, 127 Wabash-av.

LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The Most Successful Life Insurance Corporation of the same age in the World!

THE ONLY Life Company issuing policies on the ADVANCE DIVIDEND plan, 25 per cent additional insurance being guaranteed from its start on all Life and Endowment Policies.

Low Rates for Life Insurance.

The best form of policy ever issued for Business Men is the new
TEN-YEAR TERM POLICY,
Of the Life Association, on which the average premium rate is
OVER 40 PER CENT LESS
Than the Premiums on "Ordinary Life Policies."
THE RATE FOR $1,000.

At age 25, it is only	$11.50
At age 35, it is only	14.10
At age 45, it is only	21.00

This great reduction in advance for the first ten years is largely a "Dividend" of any Company in this World; and the difference retained by the holders of the Ten-Year Term Policies is nearly double the amount of Cash Surrender Values given for "Ordinary Life Policies" by any of the best Life Companies.
The Association has during the last eight months, issued a very large amount of insurance under the above form of Policy, to some of the MOST PROMINENT MERCHANTS AND BANKERS IN NEW YORK CITY, after a personal examination of the risks, and upon any man who is willing to incur any outlay whatever for Life Insurance.
Arrangements will be made with efficient and reliable men to act as Special Agents in the City of Chicago and to represent the Association in every town in the Northern half of the State of Illinois. Apply or write to either
C. B. KIRTLAND, Manager, or
W. E. MORING, Gen'l Agent.

HATS.

HATS!
SPRING STYLES.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
161 STATE-ST.

HATS!

LARGEST STOCK,
GREATEST VARIETY, and
FINEST QUALITIES,
AT
BREWSTER'S,
Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

HATS!

THE LARGEST AND BEST VARIETY OF NOBBY HATS IN THE CITY.
BISHOP & BARNES,
COR. STATE AND MONROE-STS.

HATS
Gents', Youths', and Children's Spring Styles. Large Stock, Lowest Prices, at
J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

TO RENT.

CHEAP RENTS.

Those fine Brick Stores, with plate glass fronts, suitable for all kinds of business, on Van Buren-st., between Canal and Clinton, will be rented at
$300 PER ANNUM.
APPLY TO
MATTOCKS & MASON,
528 WABASH-AV.

FOR RENT.
THE
Geneva Mineral Springs House.

This House is finely located in the beautiful town of Geneva, Ill., and is just the spot for a first-class summer resort and family boarding-house. The grounds are magnificent, and the Mineral Springs are unsurpassed. The Blazey, of Rush Medical College, to be the finest in the country. There is also a nice bowling Park, and other conveniences, which render it very attractive. The House is furnished, ready for occupancy. For terms and fuller particulars apply to J. D. HARVEY,
124 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

The three-story brick building, with basement, 22x75 feet, Nos. 33, 35 and 37 North Clinton-st. These premises having light and access on three sides, with large storage capacity, and containing a steam engine and shafting, are well adapted for manufacturing purposes. They can be rented for a term of years at a moderate rent.
FOR SALE—A good second-hand counter with liberal provisions. Apply to ARTHUR SYKES & CO., 6 Portland Block, and W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 8 East Washington-st.

FOR RENT.

The large Warehouse, 100x75 feet, ground floor, on south-west corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av., suitable for iron, machinery, storage, or stables; also 6 tenements on Michigan-st., front; I will fit up to suit for small factory. Inquire of C. M. BECKWITH,
113 and 115 South Water-st.

TO LEASE,

For three years, 160 acres of land about 17 miles from Chicago, near Brookfield, LaSalle County, Ill. Address JOHN GALNAR, 240 Ninth-av., New York City.

DOCK TO RENT

At Bridgeport. See To Lease column.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

TROPICAL.

Received by Express, to-day, in good order.
220 Bushel-Baskets Green Peas,
28 do. Cauliflower,
8 Brls. New Beets,
60 Doz. New Celery (3 feet long.)
These goods, with Tropical Fruits, received regularly. Orders from country dealers solicited.
FISCHER, ARNOLD & FISCHER,
96 & 100 South Water-st.

WASHINGTON.

House Action on District of Columbia Bills.

A Special Tax Authorized to Pay the School-Teachers.

Testimony Taken by the District Investigating Committee.

The Accused Acknowledge the Existence of Certain Important Documents.

Report of the Sub-Committee to Investigate the First National Bank.

Its Officers Condemned for Gross Dereliction of Duty.

Features of a Bill to Settle the Osage Ceded Land Case.

Passage of the Army and Fortification Appropriation Bills in the Senate.

National Banks Called upon for a Statement of Their Condition.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DISTRICT DAY IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—As this was District day, the House, after spending the morning hour principally in discussing the Georgia contested election case, went into Committee of the Whole on the District affairs. A strong effort was made to pass the bill authorizing the construction at the expense of the United States of an iron and masonry bridge, to take the place of what is now known as
THE ANACOSTIA BRIDGE
across the eastern branch of the Potomac. The lowest estimate of the bridge stated on the floor was $250,000. The friends of the bridge seemed to be having it all their own way till Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, took the floor, and in a few well-timed, pithy remarks showed the absurdity of the idea that the Government is under obligations to build bridges for the sole use and benefit of the citizens of the District. In the course of his speech, the General took occasion to refer to Mullett, saying that if he (Coburn) were Supervising Architect of the Treasury, with a nation's wealth to back him, he, too, would devote himself to erecting costly monuments all over the land to keep his name and fame alive to future generations.
Holman followed in a short speech, concluding with a motion to kill the bill by striking out the enacting clause; and, very much to the surprise of those who believe that the United States Treasury ought to furnish the money to make all the improvements needed by the District, the motion prevailed by a vote of 102 to 46.
THE SCHOOL-TEACHERS.
The bill appropriating $47,000 to pay the district school-teachers, the amount to be taken out of any appropriation that may hereafter be made in behalf of the District was taken up and after considerable discussion was passed. It was felt that the feelings of common humanity demanded that something should be done for the relief of these sufferers, especially when it was certain on the understanding that the District would eventually pay the money.
THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE
put in five hours' hard work to-day. The hours between 10 and 12 o'clock were devoted to hearing the answer of the District Government to the first charge of the memorialists. They admitted some portions of the charge, and denied others. They admit the letting of contracts in connection with Alley A, and Louis Wagner, but at the same time show that one of these contracts at least was let at the earnest solicitation of W. W. Corcoran and two or three others of the memorialists. They admit also the issue of a private circular to bidders arranging for a consultation, but claim they sent it to all the responsible bidders, and further declare the consultation was held for the purpose of establishing a uniform scale of prices for the work contemplated. They admit that they awarded John O. Evans contracts amounting to over $1,000,000, and the payment to him of nearly that sum.
THE MOST IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS,
however, made by the District Government were that the Huntington memoranda and the Kilbourne report published some time since, in which the memorialists claim to show that Jay Cooke & Co. did advance the Kilbourne and Latta ring managers $25,000, were in existence. The other specifications in the first charge they deny, or explain away to their own satisfaction at least. In conclusion they say:
"Errors of judgment in the prosecution of the large improvements in which they have been engaged may have occurred; but these, it is submitted, if they should to any extent be found to exist, whether as respects the character of the improvements or as respects the interpretation of law, should be attributed to error of judgment and not to corruption of purpose or impurity of intention."
The afternoon session of the Committee was consumed in the
EXAMINATION OF W. R. PARSON,
an asphalt pavement contractor. It was ascertained that he had forfeited to the extent of about $10,000 on a $29,000 contract, but it wasn't shown that he had been in collusion with the Board of Public Works. By his own admission, the Board, after awarding him a contract, cut him down about 20 cents a superficial yard below the price originally agreed upon. At the reduced price, he netted about $1 a yard profit. It was attempted to be shown by this witness that John O. Evans had profited greatly on the Pennsylvania avenue contract, he being allowed the use free of cost of the old cobble-stone pavement. Mr. Parson stated that, when the cost of removing the cobble-stone and the breaking thereof was taken into consideration, there was little margin left for profit over the cost of stone prepared at the quarry for filling purposes. He testified that a contractor under the Board, named Hewett, had carried away a quantity of old cobble-stone from Ninth street, and used it for building a foundation for his house.
A SEASON FOR ECONOMY
is now the order of the day. Judge Wilson discovered that the Board of Public Works reported the payment of $43,200 to John O. Evans for work done on Pennsylvania avenue, and the vouchers on the back of the same contract acknowledge the receipt in full for the work of only $35,992, leaving a discrepancy of over $7,000. Counsel for the District promised to explain the error to-morrow morning. Another session of the Committee will be held to-morrow to hear the evidence of Messrs. Latta, Kilbourne, and Zeggs. Mr. Huntington has been excused from testifying.
(To the Associated Press.)
DISTRICT AFFAIRS.
WASHINGTON, March 20.—At a meeting of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee to-day, the District authorities filed a written answer to the charges of the memorialists, denying each and every allegation of fraud, conspiracy, or confederation with John O. Evans and other parties named by the memorialists. The answer admits that large contracts were given to these parties, but avers that all contracts were let after due advertisement, and that the lowest bidders, and further declares that there was no collusion between them and the Board of Public Works or other District authorities. The existence of the Kilbourne memorandum and Huntington letter is also admitted, but it is denied that they sustain the memorialists' charges in any particular. The journal of the Board of Public Works was produced, and the Committee ordered a transcript of that portion relating to the meeting at which the bids were opened for pavements to be put in Seventeenth avenue.
THE COOKES' WASHINGTON BANK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Messrs. Merriam, of New York; Farwell, of Illinois, and Durham, of Kentucky, the Sub-Committee of the House Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the First National (Henry D. Cooke's) Bank of this city, submitted their report to the full Committee to-day. They find that the officers of the bank have been guilty of the
GREATEST IRREGULARITIES,
that there is no law to punish them, and they recommend legislation that will cover such cases in the future. The report shows that, as a United States depository, the bank made very large profits. It was also the agency through which banks throughout the country exchanged mutilated for new currency. At the time of the failure of the bank there was $250,000 of this mutilated currency on hand. The regular books of the bank contained no entries going to show the condition of this class of deposits. They had what they called a mutilated currency department, separate and distinct from all the other business of the bank, the accounts of which were kept, it seems, only in petty memorandum books in a careless way, so that it was extremely difficult to ascertain how much of this currency was on hand at any one time. As a result of this, the Committee report that some $46,000 of mutilated currency deposited with the bank can not be accounted for. They say:
"An examination of all the accounts, with a view to accounting in some plausible way for this deficiency, met with no success. We are at a loss to account for it, but presume the fact and attempt no explanation." As to
ANOTHER POINT,
the Sub-Committee say:
THE LARGE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE BANK
over and above the amount of security deposited has been examined. The manner in which this occurred is as follows: As a designated depository the First National Bank issued its certificate in favor of the Treasury of the United States for fractional currency, to be forwarded to different banks in the country desiring it, and which made their orders through them in the natural course of business. Such certificates were not large, and the balance in bank would be kept down to the proper amount by transfer orders, as soon as the weekly reports or transfer reports of the banks received at the Treasury Department could be examined on the 27th of August, 1873. The balance to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the bank amounted to—then were $138,108. During the following week certificates were issued by the bank and cashed by the Treasurer amounting to $118,756, running the balance on Aug. 30 to $251,858. In the meantime, no transfer orders were paid. During the following week certificates were issued to the amount of $105,204. The transfer orders were 220,923 paid to the amount of $145,000—leaving a balance of $147,282. From the 6th to the 17th of September inclusive, certificates were issued to the amount of $185,400, and on the 13th of September, $282,782 transfer orders were paid for, $45,000 of the certificates issued. During the last week $125,000 were paid for fractional currency to be issued to Jay Cooke & Co., at Philadelphia. At the time that this large sum was forwarded on the strength of the certificate of the First National Bank, that Bank was already indebted to the Treasurer of the United States for a sum larger than the amount of
THE SECURITIES ON DEPOSIT
with the Treasurer. The proper way would seem to have been to require the Bank to furnish currency in lieu of its certificates.
We find that the manner through which Jay Cooke & Co. were permitted to thus obtain from the Government what might be called a temporary loan of a large amount of money on deposit of a large amount of securities of the First National Bank at Washington was due to the laxity in former Treasury regulations, of which they took advantage in an attempt to bolster up their failing fortunes. Immediately after the failure of the bank, the present Secretary of the Treasury promptly took effective steps and measures through which to obtain the best and ample guarantees by which THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE ENSURED AGAINST LOSS in the premises. We have examined into the nature and character of the guarantee and security obtained by him, and feel confident that any deficiency that may arise in the payment of this debt out of the assets of the bank will be fully made and collected from another source. Credit should be given to the Treasury of the United States for the prompt and effective manner in which he has thus protected the interests of the Government. Proper regulations have been made by him to prevent a recurrence of a like condition of affairs, and to further protect the interests of the Government in its dealings with banks designated as depositories. The report proceeds to show that the offices of the bank
PAID NO ATTENTION AT ALL TO THE LAW
providing that not more than one-tenth of the capital of the bank should be put out in the way of loans at any one time. To this fact, the Committee say, is the failure directly attributable. They say, also, that the pretense on the part of the officers of the bank that the large advances made to Jay Cooke & Co. were deposits and not loans was preposterous. Thus, says the report, was the whole capital of the bank—its entire surplus and part of its deposits—used by one firm composed of the principal stockholders of the bank itself. Too severe terms cannot be used in condemnation of such an abuse of public and private funds intrusted to a National Bank for specific and legitimate use.
ANOTHER POINT,
the Sub-Committee say, is
THE LARGE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE BANK
over and above the amount of security deposited has been examined. The manner in which this occurred is as follows: As a designated depository the First National Bank issued its certificate in favor of the Treasury of the United States for fractional currency, to be forwarded to different banks in the country desiring it, and which made their orders through them in the natural course of business. Such certificates were not large, and the balance in bank would be kept down to the proper amount by transfer orders, as soon as the weekly reports or transfer reports of the banks received at the Treasury Department could be examined on the 27th of August, 1873. The balance to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the bank amounted to—then were $138,108. During the following week certificates were issued by the bank and cashed by the Treasurer amounting to $118,756, running the balance on Aug. 30 to $251,858. In the meantime, no transfer orders were paid. During the following week certificates were issued to the amount of $105,204. The transfer orders were 220,923 paid to the amount of $145,000—leaving a balance of $147,282. From the 6th to the 17th of September inclusive, certificates were issued to the amount of $185,400, and on the 13th of September, $282,782 transfer orders were paid for, $45,000 of the certificates issued. During the last week $125,000 were paid for fractional currency to be issued to Jay Cooke & Co., at Philadelphia. At the time that this large sum was forwarded on the strength of the certificate of the First National Bank, that Bank was already indebted to the Treasurer of the United States for a sum larger than the amount of
THE SECURITIES ON DEPOSIT
with the Treasurer. The proper way would seem to have been to require the Bank to furnish currency in lieu of its certificates.
We find that the manner through which Jay Cooke & Co. were permitted to thus obtain from the Government what might be called a temporary loan of a large amount of money on deposit of a large amount of securities of the First National Bank at Washington was due to the laxity in former Treasury regulations, of which they took advantage in an attempt to bolster up their failing fortunes. Immediately after the failure of the bank, the present Secretary of the Treasury promptly took effective steps and measures through which to obtain the best and ample guarantees by which THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE ENSURED AGAINST LOSS in the premises. We have examined into the nature and character of the guarantee and security obtained by him, and feel confident that any deficiency that may arise in the payment of this debt out of the assets of the bank will be fully made and collected from another source. Credit should be given to the Treasury of the United States for fractional currency, 45c

SPRINGFIELD.

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

The Report of the Printing Investigating Committee Presented.

Evidence that the State Has Been Grossly Swindled.

The Commissioners Advised to Make Reprisals as Far as Possible.

The Annulling of the Contract Not Deemed Practicable.

Talk in the Senate About Publishing the Revised Statutes.

THE STATE PRINTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—The report of the Special House Committee which has been investigating the affairs of the State Printers was submitted to-day. It is as follows:

To the Hon. S. M. Cullen, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Printing respectfully report that in obedience to the resolutions marked "A" and "B," adopted by this House, requiring them to investigate certain matters relating to the contract for doing the public printing and furnishing paper, they have performed that duty as carefully and faithfully as the limited time assigned them would allow, and from the testimony taken by them and printed by order of the House (which is not made a part of this report), the documents thereto attached, and an examination of the records, etc., in the office of the Secretary of State, and the books of the persons having the public printing, they find the following facts:

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

That W. H. Bailhache and C. L. Merritt, on the 26th of August, 1872, put in a joint bid for the public printing, a copy of which bid is attached on page 10 of the printed evidence, except that for presswork in the fifth class it originally read, "25 impressions, 25 cents," instead of "25 impressions, 6½ cents;" that before said bid was placed in the office of the Secretary of State, W. H. Bailhache, in writing, assigned all his interest in said bid and the contract that might be obtained from the State to the Springfield *Journal* Company, for which Company he was acting in making said bid.

That the said different bids made out for the public printing, and each bidder, except Thomas Lewis and John F. Baker, had given a good and sufficient bond, which had been approved by Gov. Palmer, but that the Springfield *Journal* Company, through its officers and managers, had the said R. L. Merritt, by paying $10,500, fraudulently and corruptly

SECURED ONE THE RECEIPTS,

and induced them not to put in the bids which they had made out. The names of the persons, so far as your Committee have been able to ascertain, whose bids were so purchased, and the amounts they received, are as follows:

John F. Baker, publisher, ... $1,000
Hiram G. Reynolds, ... 1,000
Thomas S. Pinckard, ... 1,000
Enoch Peirce and Dr. S. H. Morris, ... 1,000
Thomas Lewis, ... 1,000
W. G. Stubers, ... 1,000
John F. B. Baker, ... 1,000
George R. Weber, ... 1,000
Thomas Lewis, ... 1,000
John F. B. Baker, ... 1,000

That in this conspiracy to prevent competition H. G. Reynolds acted as the agent of the respective parties.

That the vote by ballot on the bids when formerly opened and read was changed by the request of the said E. L. Baxter, of the Springfield *Register*.

That the bid of Bailhache and Merritt was the only one put in, that was for the maximum rates allowed by law, and that it was the first bid that was opened after the first times the maximum rate.

THE WAY THE CONTRACTS WERE LET.

That the Commissioners of Public Printing, on the last day of the August session, 1872, met at the State House for the purpose of opening proposals, adjourned their meeting until the 3d of September without awarding the contracts, and on that day again adjourned the meeting to the next day, and on the 4th of September and on that day awarded the contracts for the different classes of printing to the said Bailhache and Merritt, at the rates as stated in their bid as originally filed by them in the office of the Secretary of State.

That the said Commissioners, in awarding the printing, were influenced in their action by the fact that the said Bailhache and Merritt, at which it was provided that sections pamphlet copies of all bills, should be signed by each bidder, and that they did not intend to sign the same, although one of the conditions of the bond given by them before putting in their bid, and approved by Gov. Palmer, is that they will "execute a contract with said bid if the same be written contract has ever been signed by said Bailhache and Merritt, but that the blank contract drawn by said Edward Rummel was left in the office of the Secretary of State, and is now a matter of history, and of record to be found.

That all the bids brought in were below the maximum rates; that of George R. Weber, an old and experienced printer, ranged but by a good deal, the highest of which was on file with the "Evidence," a copy of which is hereto attached, marked "D," will show.

HOW MUCH THE STATE HAS BEEN DAMAGED.

As the Legislature has refused to pass the resolution by H. Max Meyer proposed to do the composition of the first class, which includes all bills, for 20 cents per 1,000 ems, instead of 60, the price at which it was awarded to Bailhache and Merritt, 40 cents instead of 60; in the second class, 30 cents instead of 40; and, in the fifth class, 40 cents, instead of 60; also to do the presswork in the first, second, third and fourth classes, 25 cents per 1,000 impressions; and in the fifth class, 5 per 1,000 impressions, 6½ cents.

This upon an examination of the amounts of bills printed, your Committee find that from 1865 to 1870 there was free competition in the public printing, and as a consequence it was let at very low rates; that ten different bids were put in. An abstract of such bids, containing also the names of the securities, is hereto attached, marked "E." E. R. Baker became the contractor at the following rates: Brier composition, 22 cents; special rule and figure work 56 cents; press-work, 26 cents per thousand ems.

THE PRICES PAID UNDER THE BAILHACHE CONTRACT.

That the bid under which the award was made for the printing in 1870 was changed by W. H. Bailhache, one of the persons to whom it was awarded, by causing 20 and inserting 25, so as to make it read "For press-work, in the 15th class, 25 impressions, 6½ cents;" that there is a conflict of testimony as to when this change was made, whether before or after the award.

That your Committee, after careful examination of the law, are of the opinion that, under the fifth section of the act of 1872, the maximum rate paid for all press-work on bills under the fifth class is 25 cents per 1,000 ems, and not 25 cents per 100 impressions; that neither the Printing Commissioners nor the Secretary of State had any power or authority to award a contract at a higher rate than any contract bidder for the same work for the rate of 25 cents per 100 impressions would be void, and not binding upon the State or any of its officers.

That Thomas J. Pickett, the printer expert, actually assayed the different bids on file in the office of the State of 25 cents per 1,000 impressions until the 21st of May, 1873, when he was ordered by the Secretary of State to manifestly alter his four kind to change the style of his book so as to make it correspond with the rates fixed in the award.

That W. H. Bailhache at the time of commencing to do the State work ordered Mr. Granger, the foreman of the job office of the *Journal* Company, to charge the different persons employed in the office of said E. L. Baxter, of the Springfield *Register*.

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That the said

SUMNER'S LAST SPEECHES.

His Notion of the Centennial Celebration and World's Fair.

Fanciful Procession of European Nations into Memorial Hall.

How He Would Have Had the Hundredth Anniversary Celebrated.

A Tribute to Liberty and a Blow at Scheming.

The last notable utterances of the late Charles Sumner in the United States Senate were called out by the new Centennial bill, which proposed to open the war for a national responsibility for the Philadelphia Exhibition. One of these speeches was made Friday, Feb. 27; and the other, Friday, March 6. Both were brief but eloquent. The last has been widely quoted from, and we reproduce the first in full, as it has both intrinsic merit and a keen interest derived from the circumstance that it was one of the last of Mr. Sumner's final addresses.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. SUMNER—I send to the Chair an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore—The words proposed to be inserted will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

That the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence should be national in character, so as duly to commemorate the beginning of the American Republic, and that its further conduct should be left to the boards of the Centennial Commission appointed under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, subject to the condition expressly set forth in such act, "that the United States shall not be liable for any expense attending such exhibition or any part thereof."

Mr. SUMNER—I am often struck by the vicissitudes of business and debate in this chamber. For weeks the Senate has been engaged in considering the financial condition of the country, where, amidst great divergence of opinion, all have been anxious to help the Treasury. And now, leaving this subject unfinished, a bill is injected whose practical object is to compel Congress to a scheme which will cost millions of money. I cannot vote for it. I say multitudes. This will appear in the brief explanation which I now make.

Certain gentlemen in Philadelphia, to whom I refer with respect, conceived some time ago the idea of commemorating in that city the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. The idea was excellent, and the place selected was peculiarly proper; for in Philadelphia sat the Continental Congress which put forth the great Declaration.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the commemoration. The 4th of July, 1776, in Philadelphia, witnessed not only the beginning of the American Republic, but also the beginning of Republican institutions on earth. Down to that day no Republic had existed founded on the two distinctive principles announced by our fathers, that all men are equal in rights, and that just government stands only on the consent of the governed; nor had any such Republic been described by historian or philosopher. Greece and Rome, Venice and Genoa were Republics in name only. Since the days of Cecrops and of Sidney and of Montesquieu by the side of the practical definition first enunciated by our fathers. Pardon me for calling attention to this contrast. I do it, because I would not fail to impress upon you the peculiar grandeur of the anniversary, marking, I repeat, not only the beginning of the American Republic, but of Republican institutions on earth; marking one of the greatest epochs of human history.

Such is the element I desire to celebrate. Only a thing of permanence, with the times, shows that the day was so regarded by many contemporaries. While liberal spirit enabled them to discern historical events in the light of reason. Of these, I select John Adams, whose remarkable words, early and late, show more than those of any other person the magnitude of the occasion. Jefferson, who stated the great principles so well, was a fit but prophetic spirit. Why do not thrill at the words of Adams, written at the time: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor will be decided among men. . . . A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.' . . . The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure it will cost to maintain this Declaration and support and defend these States. Yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transactions, even though we should rue it."

In harmony with this inspired declaration was John Adams to the end. In 1780 he foretold the spread of the English language so that it would be the language of the world under impulse from America; and in 1787 he foretold that our thirteen governments were "destined to spread over the northern part of the whole quarter of the globe, being North America. At the same time he let drop other words, showing how the future of the Republic affected the past.

I suspect, too, futurity in America is his constant theme when heaven through the telescope of Herschel. Objects stupendous in their magnitudes and motions strike us from all quarters and fill us with astonishment. [Address of Thirteen Constitutions, York, 1778, vol. ii, p. 213.]

In the same spirit the same prophet wrote to Thomas Jefferson, Nov. 15, 1813:

Many hundred years must roll away before we shall be surrounded. Our pure, virtuous, public-spirited, federative Republic, will last forever, govern the globe, and introduce the perfection of man. [Jefferson's Complete Works, Vol. 4, p. 502.]

And two years again, when life was advanced, and taking its place in the order of years, he wrote to B. Rush, Feb. 12, 1812:

The American Revolution was not a common event. Its effect and consequences have already been awful in every part of the globe. And when and where are they to cease? [Works, Vol. 9, p. 362.]

The effects awful, and when and where are they to cease? In such words the great prophet of the future spoke of the day we celebrate.

Adding these utterances to show how completely and severely nationality is the anniversary—how it grows out of the opening prologue of our history—how, therefore, it should be kept in constant subjection to the genius of that day. Such, I am persuaded, was the original idea; such, I am sure, was the idea of the Senate when it adopted the first bill on this subject. Attention has been called to the language of that bill, inasmuch as it uses the term "international" as well as "national." But it is impossible to read that bill carefully without seeing that its entire tone is the calm tone of Sidney and of Montesquieu by the side of the precise definition first enunciated by our fathers. Pardon me for calling attention to this contrast. I do it, because I would not fail to impress upon you the peculiar grandeur of the anniversary, marking, I repeat, not only the beginning of the American Republic, but of Republican institutions on earth; marking one of the greatest epochs of human history.

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It should be unnecessary for a thousand obvious reasons; but, above all, because it does not become a nation, any more than an individual on the verge of bankruptcy, to be extravagant, especially at the moment when the attention of the world is invited to the study and imitation of her methods of thrift.

It should be national and not provincial. It should be so conducted that all and not a few only can participate in it.

It should not involve the displacement of large masses of people, which is perilous to the health, expensive, and besides, not always controllable.

It should be free from every feature calculated to sectionalize or divide the country, but to be managed as to secure the greatest possible harmony and unanimity. It should be a blessing and elevating in its influences as possible, both in this and foreign countries.

All these results may be secured by proper instrumentalities. I think none of them will be if the fifth subsidiary scheme in my Counsel to the Federal Government say further. Of the international part of it, the converting it into a European fair, with an American corner for Yankee notions, I will not trust myself to speak.

To all these considerations I add yet another. A World's Fair is essentially governmental in character. Such it has been in other countries, and such, I fear, it must be in ours. The Government invites, the Government is host; the Government, therefore, must guide and shape its conduct, and must pay the expenses, as if it were the army or navy. Undertaking this service, it must determine where the fair shall be held. Already a third of the population of the Union—Washington, the political capital, or New York, the commercial capital. It must at once take charge of the enterprise, leaving to our Philadelphia friends the commemoration of the great day and its marvelous fruits.

But there is something easier and more practical. It is to bring the Philadelphia enterprise at once in subordination to the original idea—to abandon it as a part fiscal subsidiary, and make the commemoration national and republican. Two victories of principle, I trust, will swell the grandeur of the day: First, the return to specie payments, so that every citizen may have a piece of gold in his pocket; and secondly, the complete recognition of the equal rights of all, so that the great Declaration may no longer be a promise only but a living reality. Then will the celebration be grander than any Roman triumph; grander than any Hebrew jubilee.

[An interruption occurred here, in which it was stated that Sweden had accepted the invitation.]

Mr. SUMNER—Sweden is a power for which I have great respect, and her ruler I know to be enlightened, while her most distinguished citizen in connection with whom I had good fortune to form relations of friendship here in Washington, when I was but as long as life. I therefore cannot refer to Sweden except with respect and honor. But Sweden does not lead the European household; Sweden does not sit at the head of the feast. All her present respectability, all the memories of Gustavus Adolphus and Gustavus Vasa, are in vain to place her now in any commanding situation. But does Sweden know the scope of this proposition? Does she appreciate the twin character of the day, that we are to celebrate the beginning of republican institutions, while at the same time we proclaim a World's Fair?

When interrupted I was remarking that I did not doubt that many artists and artisans would come; and I was about to add that they will not move in full force except under the quickening influences of European Governments, inspired by kindly sympathy. All this will be especially needed to counteract the impediments of distance, and also the smaller temptation to exhibitors from the comparative smallness of population. At the World's Fair of London Paris and Vienna, all Europe with a population of 275,000,000, was present by daily visitors and witnesses, so that what was exhibited became known at once throughout that immense people. Here was a sphere by the side of which our forty millions must seem small. This difficulty can be overcome on our part only by superior effort and corresponding outlay of money. Are we ready for such outlay? This dollar in enforced also by the examples of other nations, who have lavished large sums on the structures built for the occasion. Among the fine arts, architecture is one of the most beautiful, as it is the most comprehensive, embracing all other arts, especially design painting, sculpture. Who does not see that a structure like this Capitol is a picture in stone—that it is poetry in stone? But the edifice to receive the art treasures of the world must be a monument in character. [Here Mr. Sumner read a keen interest derived from the circumstance that it was one of the last of Mr. Sumner's final addresses.

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Certain gentlemen in Philadelphia, to whom I refer with respect, conceived some time ago the idea of commemorating in that city the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. The idea was excellent, and the place selected was peculiarly proper; for in Philadelphia sat the Continental Congress which put forth the great Declaration.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the commemoration. The 4th of July, 1776, in Philadelphia, witnessed not only the beginning of the American Republic, but also the beginning of Republican institutions on earth. Down to that day no Republic had existed founded on the two distinctive principles announced by our fathers, that all men are equal in rights, and that just government stands only on the consent of the governed; nor had any such Republic been described by historian or philosopher. Greece and Rome, Venice and Genoa were Republics in name only. Since the days of Cecrops and of Sidney and of Montesquieu by the side of the practical definition first enunciated by our fathers. Pardon me for calling attention to this contrast. I do it, because I would not fail to impress upon you the peculiar grandeur of the anniversary, marking, I repeat, not only the beginning of the American Republic, but of Republican institutions on earth; marking one of the greatest epochs of human history.

Such is the element I desire to celebrate. Only a thing of permanence, with the times, shows that the day was so regarded by many contemporaries. While liberal spirit enabled them to discern historical events in the light of reason. Of these, I select John Adams, whose remarkable words, early and late, show more than those of any other person the magnitude of the occasion. Jefferson, who stated the great principles so well, was a fit but prophetic spirit. Why do not thrill at the words of Adams, written at the time:

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor will be decided among men.

This was the judgment of the statesman as well as greatness of this revolution.

And this judgment should be rendered forever.

Then, as the toil and blood and treasure it will cost to maintain this Declaration rise before him, the prophet exclaims:

Yet through all the gloom, I can see the ray of ravishing light and glory, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transactions, even though we should rue it.

In harmony with this inspired declaration was John Adams to the end. In 1780 he foretold the spread of the English language so that it would be the language of the world under impulse from America; and in 1787 he foretold that our thirteen governments were "destined to spread over the northern part of the whole quarter of the globe, being North America. At the same time he let drop other words, showing how the future of the Republic affected the past.

I suspect, too, futurity in America is his constant theme when heaven through the telescope of Herschel. Objects stupendous in their magnitudes and motions strike us from all quarters and fill us with astonishment. [Address of Thirteen Constitutions, York, 1778, vol. ii, p. 213.]

In the same spirit the same prophet wrote to Thomas Jefferson, Nov. 15, 1813:

Many hundred years must roll away before we shall be surrounded. Our pure, virtuous, public-spirited, federative Republic, will last forever, govern the globe, and introduce the perfection of man. [Jefferson's Complete Works, Vol. 4, p. 502.]

And two years again, when life was advanced, and taking its place in the order of years, he wrote to B. Rush, Feb. 12, 1812:

The American Revolution was not a common event. Its effect and consequences have already been awful in every part of the globe. And when and where are they to cease? [Works, Vol. 9, p. 362.]

The effects awful, and when and where are they to cease? In such words the great prophet of the future spoke of the day we celebrate.

Adding these utterances to show how completely and severely nationality is the anniversary—how it grows out of the opening prologue of our history—how, therefore, it should be kept in constant subjection to the genius of that day.

And whereas, as the exhibition should have national

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o have an interest in keeping the before alluded to" was composed en-

IRRESPONSIBLE MEN,—

nen as hold themselves ready in the o do the work of responsible men o do—mean things, but dare not. uld have been collected from them by n, had they been prescribed. If they y the city, and not by the selfish in- are making so much noise in this I have to say is, they sound have been oyed in filling up the Healy Slough, ing down fledged wooden buildings one-limbs. No pecuniary responsi- nal has dared to assume the act. of sewerage the city, however. But ht Chapin & Gore sue the city for the ations got up in the same interests. and that these men, who are engaging ations from Chapin & Gore, should be quors, to get the State and city to assume their quarrel, recommend Lake Ditch, on my land, be filled up s, at the expense of the State or City; en a guard of police be kept there to taining away any of the earth; leav- ase for cranes. Now, I bought a t of land of the Canal Trustees and ession of it, and have been for many I propose to keep possession under tances, and to dig ditches and plant pleases, and to protect myself and my in so digging and planting, against

IN A SHORTER WAY.

porting to any suits. The Board of ttees put me in possession of the Mud-Lake Ditch upon it, and the l has deepened one of my vested out- ter, and thereby quickened my our- do not propose to be divested of that onsequence. Nor do I propose to have man stationed upon my land to tell here they shall nor where they shall till a law shall be passed for that pur- I begin the digging myself, and then eman arrest me on my own premises, hat he can do with me for improving l, six miles beyond the city limits.

THERE IS A LEGAL WAY

our great interests to test this matter, dding the expense or the responsibili- e City or the State. Let them pur- e of the land through which the ditch d then fill up their own portion. They e land in question price.

ake-water has now nearly all gone urial, and the Aux Plaines is very low ason. The Chicago River water is fast ched, and taking its place; and, e should be a very large freshet, it pay to draw upon Chapin & Gore for llation until very late in the fall, as ill be thoroughly cleansed. If the ere we all only remove the bottom al the earth washing from its banks, ile, I propose, to thoroughly examine of the old Mud-Lake Ditch, and see if ry ground for the report that there is antity of earth than there was there and I mean to listen to suggestions

RESPECTED AND LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS,

to be fill the Mud Lake and canal re- nswer, and I do not mean to be a ything that will injure my own health kers, or to increase taxation, or ob- nces, or diminish population, or in ssen popular confidence in me as a e citizen, and a respecter of the inter- ghts of the community.

and others in interest, all actuated motives as I claim for myself, are rarely absent from our city, and, as the surface-water that is to go down his season has gone down, I respect- et whether not only fair dealing as well as common sense, not to say ognize that we should have the same has been always given to our op-

IN NO SINGLE INSTANCE TO US),

o pull to execute laws organize lawless possession of and damage private and thereby produce those personal hich generally result in the destruc-

islature is now in session; and, if our ers cannot get the authority they think to have, they ought not to usurp it. at they have not yet applied will speak

In this Mud-Lake matter, one man when the water is high, what a men can do. Water will run and such is the character of the that not a half-inch will be dug inch deep (to say nothing of "a single h a plow), which every man has a ake upon his own land, will start the the current will complete it. If any been washed into the canal from the Ditch, it has only been what the mob a summer; and, if another mob is to thrive in more dirt, the first freshet that the water will do it. But it is to the interested parties, who are making this

ECESSARY, UNJUST, AND FALSE HOWL

Mud-Lake Ditch, advocate making a mbankment, which one man with a plow could so conduct the water so spring and fall, as to wash another el, and thereby take more earth into and perhaps the embankment itself e give way, and the former freshet ore sound, less destruction, less ble property. We shall surrender to law, violence. Indeed, if we were disposed render to violence, we do not think law in relation to water seeking its permit us.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

ter sending you this communication, 4:20 p. m. train to the AUX PLAINES e Summit station, and examined the Ditch, as far as it runs through my mind that the surface water and all water in the river and through Mud was very low indeed for the season. it lower for this season of the year, ination of my land, I took out water the water of my hotel in Chicago. I w for comparison with lake water. ater leaves my land, communify will my man who says it is not as pure as

to my farm I met old settlers who, were disgusted with these neophytes, nd speculators, who were giving en- upon the canal line to humbug the

n I learned that all the trouble arose this side of my land, and this side of More water flows into the Chicago the Town of Cicero than from the ay by John McCaffrey to my or saying that the whole Town of ined into the canal this side of Mud All drainage west of Ashland Ave. charged to the vicinity of my land. r south of the Town of Jefferson, Town of Cicero is drained in ay. There are five ditches 6 miles eet wide upon the top and 3 the bottom, that drain into the Mud Lake Ditch this side of my West Side Parks drain there. The r of six artesian wells drain there, ch are in the parks. And the joke sistent men against Mud Lake Ditch n interested in drains this side JOHN WENTWORTH.

APPROPRIATIONS---CORRECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., March 18, 1874.

of the Secretary of State show the propriations made by the last Legis- nt to $390,732; besides contingent n the old printing claims of Brevoort and S. D. Carpenter, the s ascertained by Printing Commis- submitted to the last Legislature for improvement claim of Morgan L. building claim of Stephens & Ser- amount of all which is uncertain. l appropriations were as follows:

tal for Insane—south wing in	
current expenses, $60,000; then	
$6,250	$154,250
for improvement, $6,000;	
,000; gas-works, $5,000	16,000
xpenses	45,718
f and Dumb	30,000
ool for Boys	21,000
ol for Girls	20,000
ntendence and Clerk	16,000
	12,150
	8,700
	4,500
	4,000
Public Institutions (prot-	
ance), extra on Capital Park	3,821
	2,670
ural Society	2,160
of the Legislature, courts, State	
any other things are provided for	
propriations.	
r the figures of expenditures for	
employés, a serious mistake was	
former sent for 72 days paid in	
both branches of the Legislature	
ican, and 60 days in 1874, when the	
Reform, were not per diem, but	
passed, and when as follows:	

	1873.	1874.
Senate	$27,000	$7,200
Assembly	14,256.00	6,480.00
		Total.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Capital Invested and the Movements Made.

Description of the Different Manufactories.

Three in Successful Operation in Illinois.

Attempts to Start Others.

Only twenty-one years have elapsed since the "Boston Lunatic" as he was called, Mr. A. L. Dennison, conceived the idea of making watches by machinery, and the first watch ever made by that process, less than a score of years ago, is still in the possession of Mr. Edward Howard, of the Howard Watch Company, of Boston Highlands. But the day of sneering at machine-made watches has gone by, and the proprietor of those machines, first built by Dennison, Howard, David P. Davis, and P. S. Bartlett, are not only flooding the whole United States and South America, but have found their way across the Atlantic and Pacific, and are threatening serious competition with the old watchmakers of the French workshops, and the Swiss valleys. No doubt Plato's clepsydra (the first clock known) seemed a wonderful thing to those old Greeks who first watched the water as it trickled slowly through the bottom of a vase, on whose sides were marked the twenty-four hours of a day, but we willingly leave to them their water clocks, while we read the time from a Springfield, a Howard or United States, or from an Elgin watch, made by our own citizens at the factory of the Elgin Watch Company, at Elgin, Ill.

It is intended to give some account of this great American enterprise, one which reflects such high credit upon its people, and which proves, more than anything else can do, that our American people are equal to any in the world for the accuracy, finish, and perfection of their manufactures. We find in the American manufactories the fullest embodiment of manufacturing skill, and the highest possible exemplification of the fact that the United States of America can show the world a perfect result in the finest and most scientific class of mechanism. Watchmaking stands at the head of all scientific and mathematical machine-work. The making of cutlery, needles, etc., with which it is sometimes compared, dwindles into insignificance as comparatively coarse manufactures.

CONSTANT PROGRESS.

Few people have any idea of the capital, skill, and judgment required in this business. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in the various designs, patterns, machines, which even then have been cast aside for improved patterns, or such changes as are suggested by the restless ambition of the manufacturer, who is never nothing short of absolute perfection. To make a resume of this important business we have to state that every day the public are becoming more exacting. Movements which satisfied the general wants of purchasers four or five years ago would find hardly any sale to-day. The country is better supplied with regulators, and more frequent comparisons are made. Home manufacturers have appreciated this very proper demand for greater accuracy, and are starting out movements which have all the desirable points of good time-keepers, and are very durable.

POSITION WATCHES.

The result has been that every day shows increased confidence on the part of those wearing American watches, and they are eager buyers. There may be some prejudice still existing for the single watch that is difficult to wind, and some few jewelers may still cling to selling foreign watches. The result of this has almost invariably been a loss of trade, in this the most important and lucrative of the branches of their business. It would be worse than ridiculous to say that admirable movements are not produced abroad, and that foreign watches are not sold by correct and honest dealers, who represent their goods as they really are. But comparing the quantity of good work with the absolute trash, the former is exceedingly limited. For one good watch of Swiss make 1,000 poor Swiss watches are sold; and it is just here that the production of American brains and hands exerts its supremacy, for all American watches made by responsible American manufacturers are excellent. Of those we have seven and we will give a few facts of each one of them below.

Let us commence with the

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY,

not because it is a home institution, but as they have obtained a national reputation for the reliability of the watches manufactured by them. They have been heard from in every part of the civilized world, and in all cases, although often subjected to the severest tests of changing climate and rough usage, wearers have expressed the highest commendation of their time-keeping qualities, adjustment, and durability. The stock of this Company, amounting to $1,500,000, is owned mostly by Chicago citizens, and all the Directors are also favorably known in connection with other branches of business in this city.

THE SPLENDID FACTORY

is situated at Elgin, occupying over three acres of ground, and only last year there has been added a new building at a cost of $75,000. From the general offices here, it is the first story of the American Express Company's building on Monroe street, near State, the trade is supplied with their delicate and accurate time-keepers. This branch is in the hands of Maj. D. W. Whittle, the General Agent of the Company, who has two sub-agents, one in the East, at No. 1 Maiden lane, New York, and the other in the extreme West, at San Francisco. The latter has several times visited the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan, introducing there the Elgin watches, and even the King of the Sandwich Islands is wearing an Elgin watch bought at a jeweler's shop in Honolulu. During the last year several hundred of

THESE MOVEMENTS

have been also exported to England, notwithstanding the high entry duties. The Company is said to have doubled the sales in California and the mining regions, since the introduction of a patent dust-excluder, the only one effectually closing the works. The Elgin National Watch Company manufactures fifteen different movements, ranging in price from $13.50 to $67.50, one of them being full plate movements, and twelve of them Dexterstreet, Gail Borden, Lady Elgin, and Francis Rabie, ladies' watches.

The yearly increase of the number of women engaged in business, mechanical, professional, and educational pursuits has created a demand among American women for watches that will keep time, where heretofore ornamentation of casing and novelty of design have been considered sufficient to sell to them the most worthless class of Swiss timepieces.

THE ILLINOIS WATCHES

of this factory now in market are as complete in beauty of finish and in time-keeping qualities as is possible for watches of similar grades and cost to be. In former years this Company has been annoyed by the sale of cheap imitations, made in Switzerland, which is stopped now by the law of Congress of March 3, 1873, affording protection from frauds of this character. During last year the Company found that a good many watches made by the International Watch Company, of Schaffhausen, were sold to confiding purchasers by the similarity of the name and case, to stop the sale they changed the name on Feb. 1 from "National Watch Company" to "Elgin National Watch Company."

THE

NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY,

of Springfield, Mass., was organized in April, 1867, with a capital stock of $500,000, owned in New York and Springfield. The Company was formed and located in Springfield through the efforts of Homer Foot, the heaviest stockholder, and since 1871 the Treasurer of the Company. This enterprise was the outgrowth of the old Mozart Watch Company of Providence, R. I., where part of the machinery of the present Company was built in the summer of 1870. The factory was started for the manufacture of steam-winding watches. The manufacture of stem-winders by machinery had not then been carried to perfection, and after spending $150,000, and producing 2,000 watches that would not keep time, and are now lying idle in the Company's safe, the business was suspended.

In March, 1869, they began making machinery for a three-quarter plate movement, and the first one was finished in September of the same year. On the 20th of April, 1870, the factory was destroyed, but rebuilt immediately. Since that time the Springfield watches have been steadily growing in popularity, till they are to be found all over this country and Canada, and even in far-off Callao and Valparaiso, on the Pacific coast of South America. The price at wholesale ranges from $14 to $200, and the highest grade is unreservedly acknowledged to be equal to any watch made in the country.

THE JERUSALEM WATCH COMPANY, OF WALTHAM, MASS.,

is the oldest one in operation and commands a good trade. During the panic last year, they suspended work entirely, and intend in future to manufacture only stem-winding watches, and therefore are closing out some of their key-winders at a sacrifice. There is not another movement in the United States of which so many have been sold as of the P. S. Bartlett. The Company claims to have sold of it during the last year alone over 12,000. P. S. Bartlett, after whom the movement was named, was formerly foreman at Waltham, which he left to assist in starting the Elgin factory, in which he occupies now a prominent position.

Besides manufacturing a large variety of movements, the Company also operates the largest case factory in the United States. Their general agents, Hobbins & Appleton, of New York and Boston, are represented here by Mr. Hale.

THE UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY,

of Marion, N. J., manufactures fifty different movements, ranging in price from $10.50 to $450, all of which show an experienced and artistic finish. Most of their watches are made of what is called "key" size, a few of brass. Formerly these watches had too heavy balances, which made them stop easily, and therefore they did not take very well with watchmakers. But during the last year the Company manufactures only movements with a Swiss balance and new patent regulator, for which there is much call. Their finer watches show system and efficiency in all the machinery employed and marvelous finish of the movements. The general offices of the Company are with Giles, Walters & Co., at No. 12 Maiden Lane, New York. The Chicago agency is in the hands of Messrs. Giles Bro. & Co., 206 and 208 Wabash avenue.

THE HOWARD WATCH AND CLOCK COMPANY

of Boston, Mass., is owned by Messrs. E. Howard & Co. and makes the best stem-winding watch made in the United States. They also manufacture seven other different movements, all of them three-quarter plate, and of first-class quality. Their factory also turns out some of the finest regulators and clock-ware, which are sold in the West by the Waterbury Clock Company, in the Arcade Building, on South Clark street.

THE SPRINGFIELD WATCH COMPANY

of Springfield, Ill., manufacture a first-class movement, but it does not take well with the public, the train of the watch having a slow beat. Being a new company, their trade is not fully established yet, but to carry it on successfully in competition with the other large factories, they will have to raise their capital. The price of their movements range from $16.50 to $50. They sell directly to retailers, not recognizing any intermediate jobbing agency. So does also

THE CORNELL WATCH COMPANY

of Cornell, Ill., which was started in the fall of 1871 by Paul Cornell. The management of the concern is in the hands of T. C. Williams, the Vice-President, known as an energetic and enterprising business man. So far this Company turns out eight different movements, all of which are provided with a motion of 18,000 beats per hour. Their watches have lately been introduced on the Illinois Central Railroad, which passes the door of the factory at Grand Crossing, nine miles south of here.

ROCKFORD.

Appreciating the magnitude and importance of this branch of trade and manufactures, Rockford has lately made strenuous efforts to start a watch-factory, but so far not successful. One hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, but they want to have twice that amount before commencing.

ROCK ISLAND

has a watch-factory within its limits, but not in operation, nor has it ever been, the owners fighting each other to the courts since the start of the Company, which is called in honor of the great German composer, "Mozart."

TAXATION.

KELVIN GROVE, Ill., March 19, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 16th inst. there was an article headed "State Taxes," which ought to command the attention of every taxpayer in the State of Illinois; and in connection therewith, and as alluded to in said article, the Hon. Alexander Starne, Senator from Sangamon County, deserves the eternal gratitude of the people of Illinois for his fearless and independent course in the Senate upon the revenue question. The article here alluded to certainly unveils the evils of the present system in all its deformity, and shows clearly where the burden rests. No good citizen desires to evade payment of his just share of taxation for the support of the Government under which he lives; but, when men becomes so oppressive, and so unjustly and unequally levied, as to threaten some with utter ruin while others escape with a nominal amount, it is not strange that people begin to demonstrate and inquire for the cause. That farmers are the greatest sufferers under the present plan, is obvious to any disinterested observer. The writer hereof could, at the present time, lease a farm anywhere in the country, equal to his own, for less rent than the taxes which he pays on his own possessions.

Perhaps in no other thing the American people been more reckless and extravagant than in taxing themselves, or rather in taxing one another; for often the taxpayer has but little to say in the matter,—that being the prerogative of those office-holders and tax-eaters.

The only ray of light that beams through the dark cloud at present is in the united efforts of the farmers and independent voters at our coming elections, who, if true to themselves, will wield a power not yet anticipated. But, unless some remedy is found for the above grievances, it cannot be concealed that there are many who have spent many years in making homes for themselves and families in Illinois, who will seek shelter in other lands.

D. M.

A Gunner-Universal Artillery.

The *Borsenzeitung*, of Berlin, says that the German system of artillery has now been adopted by many foreign States in all parts of the world. The Government of Chili has ordered two field batteries to be armed with the Krupp guns, and the greater part of the Spanish artillery is composed of guns made according to the same system. A portion of the army of Japan is already armed with the Prussian needle-gun, and Krupp guns will probably also be introduced in that country. The same guns are now adopted by Russia, Belgium, and Roumania. The Turkish Government has ordered a number of them for its field artillery; Italy has converted its bronze guns according to the Krupp breech-loading system, and Austria will gradually replace its field guns by Krupp breech-loaders. The use of the German naval gun is even more general than that of the field guns. Austria has long used them, and even China possesses a considerable number of them. As to France, she would have had Krupp guns both for her field and her marine artillery long ago, if there were any prospects of her orders being executed, for she entered into negotiations with that object in 1867.

SWING---PATTON.

The "Interior" Manifesting Shrewdness at the Expense of Fair-Dealing.

That Paper Lending Itself to Unjust Misrepresentation.

Its Unfounded Statement that an Attempt Had Been Made to Subject It to an Ex-Parte Trial.

Patton's Assault upon Swing Not "Criticism," in Any Proper Sense of the Word.

The Interior and Its Hiding-Place.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It cannot have escaped the constant readers of the *Interior* that that journal sometimes shows, in its management, a good deal of "the wisdom of the serpent." It is not always wise. Often, indeed, it is far otherwise. But the intelligent reader must give it credit for displaying in its last issue that rare, unusual shrewdness. He might, indeed, object that this shrewdness is manifested

AT THE EXPENSE OF MAGNANIMITY

and fair-dealing towards those who differ from it. But this would hardly be reasonable, from the simple fact that exterminators of heresy are not expected to be magnanimous. It would not do for them to be addicted to melting moods. Theirs is a stern duty, and any weak and womanish tenderness for the feelings of others would unfit them for the discharge of that duty. So much may be said by way of apology for the *Interior* when [illegible] itself in its last issue, to the work of emphasizing and spreading abroad still more widely, certain erroneous notions which had been formed of the action recently taken by several ministers of the Presbytery of Chicago.

What was that action, and what was the ground of it? It has been widely represented as an attack upon a man whose only offense was that he had ventured [illegible] to criticise publicly the published views of another man. What were the facts? [illegible]

Profs. Patton and Swing had been engaged in a controversy—begun and pursued with great energy by the former—upon the question of Inspiration, and upon that alone. Often

WASHINGTON.

Butler's Man Simmons—A Logical Product of Our Political System.

Prospect that Butler Will Be the Next Governor of Massachusetts.

The Government Printing Office, and Its $2,000,000 of Printing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874.

THE SIMMONS.

I have seen Simmons, the new Collector of the Port of Boston; and it is astonishing how familiar a great man looks when you come close to him. He has a hard head, substantial manner, very alert faculties, a small body, and the address of a young business-clerk who had just got within the partnership, and spoke with mixed modesty and authority. He does not drink or smoke, although his room was full of tobacco and champagne, and everybody was toasting his great moral victory, as if he had deserved a Roman triumph. I am a little shy in such company, and couldn't understand it wholly. It seemed to me that something had been done for Mr. Simmons for some logical if not good reason, and that everybody was happy; but why, deponent could not say. What a dence of a place Washington is to confuse man's intellectual as well as moral perceptions. It is only by going into my room for days at a time, or getting on my horse and riding off in the woods and lanes, that I get any standpoint on what is occurring.

It was plain, however, to understand the case of this young new Collector. He was a Boston boy, of poor parentage, raised in the rough North Ward. To be raised in the rough North Ward of Boston, away from the *Atlantic Monthly* the Common, Dr. Holmes, and the Big Organ, is a national discredit. Each ward of Boston, as you know, has the importance of a sovereign State; and, when I mention the North Ward, you will understand the question. I did not, but was afraid to say so. It seems that they have boats in that ward, barrels of oil, rope, rigging-lofts, and so forth. These things are reprehensible, and Simmons crawled out from amongst them. He shinned up a political rope at an early age. He was precocious on a speech. He could take the nared American eagle in his infant fingers, and squeeze that savage bird so that it would scream at a primary; and again he could organize a precinct, put screws, as they call them, and wires, in motion, until he advanced himself. As one of his admirers said to me: "He raised himself right up from a poor boy. He's deservin' of a heap of credit."

I looked at this poor boy again,—direct, knotty, alive, industried,—and felt that, in his field, he was not a light-weight, small though he stood in his stockings. We maintain a system, and call

THE LOGICAL PRODUCT

of it hard names. We live on Beacon Hill, and vote the regular ticket year after year, like a band of indiscriminating bigots; and then, when the North Ward erupts up Simmons, our sensibilities are shocked.

We come to see a President, unlike Simmons already in being his inferior, and appeal to him to take this foundling off our door-knocker. We visit Boutwell, whose greatest abilities are in combination and styness, like Simmons', and persuade him to take the back track at just that moment of time when he is sure to slip up and fall on himself. We go to the presence of Ben Butler to get our shins kicked, and that great comedian cocks his eye, puts his thumb in his arm-pit, smiles a bright green smile of devilish joy, and proceeds to say that he will never desert the American soldier. How Boston was mastered that day by this great Gen. Sage! He took the last and meanest and withal the quaintest revenge, and only sixteen votes in the Senate were cast against Simmons,—Democrats supporting him, and Boutwell protesting with dismay. Thus, the Republican party in the country of its origin, in the city of Josiah Quincy and John A. Andrew, is a witness of the final victory of tactics over principles, managers over statesmen, and trickery and expediency over virtue. If this is not evidence that it is a merely Pretorian party, a Wallenstein's army, serving for plunder, none will ever be given.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

has had no equal in the history of the United States for the completeness of its discipline, the experience and ability of its politicians, the passive obedience of its voters, and the gradual extinguishment of its moral and economical objects by the motive of interest and prolonged dominion. How otherwise could it have survived the first term of President Grant? How does it still carry a majority of the elections in the midst of a cannonade of exposures? It cannot be compared to the Democratic party in the day of Jackson and Pierce; for that party, in Jackson's time, was decentralizing, not collecting power, and the United States Bank, the Democratic party's partner of old, sit pieces. Despite its iron hand, which took weight from the nature of its President, it was, in the main, the popular party, fighting the spirit of crystallization. The patronage of the Democratic party under Mr. Pierce was inconsequential, in the light of what we see around us. The railroad-patronage was but just borne; the construction of large public buildings had only started at the Capital City, which was with opposition conceded an aqueduct. State rights, so much condemned nowadays, had this good effect: that every constituency was not a beggar around the steps of the Treasury, and the Congressman of South Carolina was not the author of the definition, that the nation was a grab-bag. Despite the vast and dark abominations of Slavery, there was a high tone and a sense of reserved character in both New England and the South, which kept down familiarity, prevented "pools" and "slates" between the States, and public men watched each other as Gascon watches Norman, and Breton watches Alsacian, in a French Assembly.

The more commercial North succeeded to such a state of things, first with riotous hilarity, and next with a vast levy upon the energies and men of the country, which exceeded the patronage of the combined nations of civilization. Melted and hardened in the fire of the War, boys grew to be Quartermasters and Generals, disciplined and emboldened in advance of having formed any settled principles of thinking or believing. These became the politicians and active citizens of the country at the close of the contest, as you can hear by calling the roll of Congress and public character. The voting millions, with feelings intensified by the War, continue to live in its passions and memories; and upon the basis of that Army of the Union remains the Society of the Cincinnati,—the managing politicians of the Republican party. It is the Whig party, with eclectic politicians from all other parties, Democrats predominating. These men have literally reconstructed America in all things material, using all for party-patronage, until they may be called the National Board of Public Works. Universal jobbery, extending to every branch of business, is the attendant of this enormous activity; and the public mind is habituated to it. The press has done no more than to expose it until the thing ceases to be interesting. A Civil Service is scoffed on every side, although such work as we are engaged in must, in its nature and excess, involve jobbery, unless conducted by skilled, responsible, and permanent officers. Every Bureau of this Government now aspires to be a Department, with a Cabinet-officer; and it requires no foresight to predict that we shall, if the same party carries the next Congressional and Presidential election, have at least

A DOZEN MEN IN THE CABINET,

to give more equity to the distribution of the patronage. Nor is it extravagant to ask for a Cabinet-officer over Bureaus which at present are doing such imperial and versatile work as the Architect's and the Land-Office. The Minister of the Interior keeps a kind of official dollar-store, where you can buy all the contents of Noah's ark, get your pocket picked, or fall in love with a pretty waiter-girl. Mr. Delano is mysterious as a Jew who wears six hats, one over the other; and such a tangle of duties invites crookedness of administration. Where can you go and not see Government-work with a politician provided for in it?

Therefore, it is wild to attack Simmons, if he did come from the North Ward; for he is a creature of the system, its legitimate Prince, asking his rights for the work he has done in the name of the party. Will you deride your Cupidon and bust of gumlac? "Go, them," says the Senate, as the No-Popery rioters remarked of Sir Simon Tapperitt, "and preside over your phalanx." Take the Collectorship of the Port into which the British tea was emptied. Sit in the chair of Gen. Lincoln, and think it no disparagement to Hannibal Hamlin. Be the Lord-Lieutenant of the politics of the State for the statesman of the party, Gen. Butler, who is taking care of the African freedom at the South, and muleting the American freedom at the South, and muleting the American freedom at the South, and muleting the American

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DR. T. W. GOODSPEED.

The *Times* of yesterday morning contained an article charging a Baptist minister in the West Division with conduct discreditable to the vows he had taken, alleging that he had kissed one of the female members of his congregation. No name was given, but, from the context of the article, any one familiar with Baptist societies could understand that the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of the Second Church, was meant. The standing of this gentleman in the community is so high that no attention whatever was paid to the accusation, even by persons outside of his church. They simply read it and believed it to be untrue. Yesterday evening, however, the matter came up at the prayer-meeting at Dr. Goodspeed's church, and was passed upon in a way which leaves no doubt as to the sentiments of the members of his congregation,—those who have known him intimately for years. At this meeting, which was held for the purpose of giving religious instruction to those recently converted, and to prepare them for baptism, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed was present; but, on account of the hoarseness of his voice, spoke with great difficulty, and two or three times had to stop. Finally, when talking of the salvation of the souls of others, he burst into tears, and seemed to be overwhelmed with grief, not, as he explained, on his own account, but because such an article as that published in the *Times* would have a most damaging effect upon the religious awakening which was going on in the church. It would have a tendency to turn persons who were under conviction from attendance upon religious services, and would cause those already converted to halt in their path towards God. It was for that reason alone that he felt grief at the article, which he knew none of them would believe, but which still might have a discouraging effect upon outsiders. He appealed to all the ladies of the church, who had known him for years, to state whether, during his relations as pastor, he had been guilty of anything which could be twisted into anything which had the faintest semblance of impropriety. He concluded by reading a letter, which, he stated, was signed by one of the city editors of the *Times*, in which the writer regretted that such an article should have appeared, and charged it to some of their heartless reporters, of whom the writer said they had several.

After Dr. Goodspeed had left the room, the Deacons and other members of the church engaged in general conversation upon this engrossing subject, and all expressed the highest and fullest confidence in Dr. Goodspeed's character, and in his entire innocence of the charge. It was generally understood that the article in question should have appeared. It was their general belief that it was written or instigated by some favorer of Mr. McCarthy, the cause for this attack being that Mr. Goodspeed was one of the Committee which had McCarthy's case specially under consideration in the Baptist Council.

THE HARES-McMAHON IMBROGLIO.

THE COLONEL MISSING.

The case of the notorious Col. Hares, against whom a rule to show cause had been issued for the non-payment of alimony, came up again yesterday morning before Judge Moore. Mrs. Hares filed a bill for divorce against him about three months ago, and an interlocutory order for alimony was made. Hares not paying it, a rule was made for him to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. It was returnable Thursday but was continued until yesterday. But the "Colonel," made wise by his late experience, thought that the County Jail was not the most attractive place in the world, and failed to put in an appearance. An attachment was therefore issued to be satisfied on the payment of $125. A bailiff was sent around the city very desirous to see Hares, but it is reported that the bailiff has found it exceedingly necessary to try the climate of Wisconsin, and pay a visit to a relative at this particular time. His return is very uncertain.

MRS. M'MAHON AND HER CHILD.

Speaking of Hares brings Mrs. McMahon to mind, and she too was the recipient of some attention as the respondent to a writ of habeas corpus issued at the instance of Judge Morris to recover possession of the little Rose, a precocious young lady, daughter of Mrs. McMahon by a former marriage. At the time of Mrs. McMahon's—or, rather, by the late decree, Mrs. Rose's—divorce from Mr. Rose, the custody of the child had been given to Judge Morris. He had placed her at St. Xavier's School, from which she clandestinely departed about two weeks ago. In response to the writ, Judge Knowlton, counsel for Mrs. Rose, stated that, as soon as the child's mother had placed her lately in a good school in Walworth, Wis. It was necessary that Angels should be under her mother's care at present, and St. Xavier's School was not the proper place for her, as she did not receive proper medical attention suited to her present visits.

Judge Morris, on the other hand, contended that the return to answer was insufficient both in law and fact; that all the allegations of improper care were mere excuses to keep possession of the girl. Judge Knowlton then offered to introduce the testimony of some physicians to substantiate the allegations of the return. After some further war of words Judge Moore put an end to the discussion by making an order for the return of Angela to the care of Judge Morris, as guardian, it evident he had the right to the care of her.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The following correspondence upon a topic which is just now under discussion in this city will explain itself. The announcement of the time and place of the lecture over the names of the well-known managers, Carpenter & Shaldon, who have consented to assume its control, will be found in the advertising columns:

CHICAGO, March 20, 1874.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson:

The question of licensing the "social evil" has been raised in this city. It is under discussion in various other cities of the land. The occasion is a fitting one, therefore, for a word which shall not only show my sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age in regard to the causes and the remedy of the evil treated. We accordingly beg you to utter in Chicago that word which you have spoken elsewhere with such power.

Hoping that, for the sake of the cause, you will, if possible, give our request a favorable and early response, we remain, yours truly,

Rev. E. H. Chapin, Univ. Church; Rev. England Church; Abbott E. Kittredge, Third Unitarian Church; T. W. Goodspeed, Second Baptist Church; W. H. Hyde, First Universalist Church; W. W. Everts, First Baptist Church; Clinton Locke, Grace Episcopal Church; J. C. Fox, Centenary Methodist Church; Robert Collyer, Unity Church; David Swing, Fourth Presbyterian Church; Arthur Brooks, St. James Episcopal; Rev. E. H. Gammack, First Presbyterian Church; E. F. Goodwin, First Congregational Church; H. M. Sawyer, St. John's Episcopal Church; C. D. Helmer, Union Park Church; C. E. Felton, Grace M. E. Church.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1874.

To the Rev. J. T. Chamberlain, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Looking at a class of women, ignored by the good, reviled by the bad, whose very humanity is threatened by a proposed law, I have often cried out in despair. Had even that much sorry help its from them? I am gladly reminded by the request from your ill-accredited ministers, that I will say what seems to me right touching these outcast and perishing ones, and oh truly and respectfully yours,

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Fritz Schultz, a Teutonic Socialist of Milwaukee, lectured last evening at the South Side Turner Hall, corner of Van Buren and Clark street, on the subject of "The Solution of the Social Problem," to an audience which consisted of thirteen gentlemen, including two reporters and one lady. There were only four gentlemen present at the beginning of the lecture, but the weather was bound to speak his piece whether there was anybody present or not.

He commenced by saying that a social revolution had preceded every period of culture. Such revolutions had taken place in Greece, in Rome, and lately in France. After giving a history of these revolutions he went on to say that if our present social system were different there would be less crime, and everybody would be better off. So much social differences as existed at present should be tolerated. This state of affairs was the cause of all the official corruption of which we had so much complaint. If one were as well off as another there would be no incentive to corruption. All the restlessness of this present social system was owing to our mode of production. If, for example, a needle were made by ten men, it would be a better one than that which was manufactured by one only; therefore, labor should be divided among as many as possible.

To solve the social problem two ways were proposed, one by Schultze Delitzsch, who advocated co-operative societies, and the other by Lassalle, who advocated the division of property and the overunity of labor by the State. The first proposition was impracticable, because a capitalist would have more capital to work with in the co-operative society, and, while the capitalist could put all his earnings into the business, the members of the co-operative would have to draw theirs out, or, if not, they would not be better off than they were before. According to Lassalle's idea, the State would have control of all productive establishments, and could force men to work wherever it pleased. This would destroy individuality. Then again, it would be impossible for men to consume articles of the same kind and value, as enough could not be produced to go all around. He finally came to the idea of solving the problem, which consisted in the advice that workingmen should try to become the aristocracy; that labor should be regarded as something noble and not as something degrading. Labor had made us the perfect beings we were, and it had taken thousands of years to do it. Then there must be laws compelling men to have their children educated and cultivated until they were the peers of the moneyed aristocracy.

RAILROAD NEWS.

FREIGHT MATTERS.

In spite of the pressure from Eastern roads to advance the present freight rates and adopt a new schedule, it has been decided to stick for the time being to the existing low rates. Another attempt to advance the rates will be made on the 26th inst., when a meeting of General Freight Agents will be held in New York. But there is no reason to fear that an advance will be made, since the Michigan Central Railroad is well satisfied with the present schedule and will submit to no advance.

The fight between the Freight Agents in this city still continues. Several consultations between the various Western Freight Agents took place yesterday, but no agreement was effected. There is no reason to believe that the present low rates to the West will soon be disturbed.

A fight between the Union Pacific and the Chicago roads is also likely to break out again at any moment, as Mr. Vining is discriminating against Chicago in every possible way, sending all the freight he can via St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE FORT SCOTT ROAD.

A gentleman connected with the Fort Scott Railroad reports that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fort Scott & Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroads, held in Boston, Mr. J. M. Walker, of this city, resigned the Presidency of the latter road, and Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, of Boston, was elected President in his stead. He also reports that Mr. B. S. Henning, the present Superintendent of the Fort Scott Railroad, was appointed General Superintendent of both roads. Several other changes in the management of these roads may soon take place.

RAISING THE MONEY.

Mr. J. K. Graves, President of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota and Iowa Pacific Railroads, has just arrived in the city from a trip to the European money centres. He has succeeded in negotiating the bonds issued for the purpose of completing the Iowa Pacific Railroad, which is a branch of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, and connects this city over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad direct with Fort Scott, Kan. The new road is now ready for the iron, and will be completed in August.

THE CHICKENS.

That chicken fight is to take place, and those who delight in such amusement are promised some rare fun. Mr. Thomas J. O'Neil, of Louisville, reached Chicago Thursday night, and yesterday, Al Hankins having been agreed upon as stakeholder, the interested parties met and signed the following document:

We, the undersigned, agree to fight a main of cocks; to show 21 cocks each; to fight all that fall in two ounces of each other for $500 a battle, and $2,000 the odd battle; weights from 5 pounds 6 ounces to 6 pounds; and to fight in the pit to commence on the 8th day of April, 1874, and to finish on the 9th day of April, 1874; the odds to be 2½ inches in length. We have this day deposited $1,000 each, and a further sum of $1,000 additional to be put up on the 15th of April, 1874; Mr. Al Hankins to be final stakeholder; the receipts of the pit to be equally divided, after the expenses are taken out. Mr. Jerry Monroe agrees to pay Thomas J. O'Neil, Esq., the sum of $200 on the 8th day of April for expenses to come here.

THOMAS J. O'NEIL,
JERRY MONROE.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1874.

The place for the fight has been agreed upon, and arrangements are making for suitable appointments. It is proposed to have the main "respectable," and an admission fee will be charged which will prevent the attendance of the loafers and blackguards who can always raise $1. Supt. Rehm is to be applied to for a squad of men to preserve order, and will certainly grant the request.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me space in the columns of your paper for a few remarks in behalf of the Newsboys' Home, and to express my sincere respect for the Superintendent of this Home; respect for the noble-hearted man, the benefactor of those poor boys; respect for the patient forbearance, and the true, Christlike spirit he exhibits in dealing with the poor newsboys. He is consecrating his heart and soul to their benefit, and seems to feel no lasting good can be wrought in dealing with fallen humanity except through heart-consecration, guided by superior wisdom. And none but a true Christian would be willing to attempt so difficult a task, with the meagre appliances Mr. Billings has had to work with for the good of the poor newsboys; and his success under the circumstances evinces fitness for the place. Mr. B. is dedicating his life to the work he has undertaken, but, in the close quarters he is obliged to occupy, he is cramped in his philanthropic enterprise. Money is needed to carry on this work. Will the moneyed men of Chicago see Mr. Billings want for a few thousand dollars when he is struggling so hard, giving all the earnest toil of his brain and soul to the uplifting of fallen humanity? No! I have a better opinion of the citizens than to believe this; and surely it would be cheaper to support this institution than to support many who would become criminals without such a Home, in our jail and bridewell.

An article in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 26, entitled, "Newsboys and the Bridewell," gave an account of a boy who was arrested and sent up for the crime of being found in a building to occupy. The pathetic part history of the boy is interesting. For a time he steadily improved, and finally found a good situation in a store; but evil influences overcame him, and once more he was enticed away. Then followed a period of several weeks of the old bad ways. Finally suffering brought true repentance, and of course the Home was also his refuge. Now he rests secure in the family of a dry-goods merchant in a neighboring city. And in a letter to one of his former street friends he says: "I like it here first-rate, and I hope you will get as good a home." I was told of two brothers, inmates of this Home,—one 13 years old, who did not know his letters, and the other a little more fortunate, who knew the alphabet, and had learned to read by studying the signs along the street,—were attending school, and progressing finely. The Superintendent told me thirty boys and three girls had been sent to homes out of the city.

And we can scarcely calculate the good this Home is to the poor boys of our city. Only it is too limited for the great work Mr. Billings has undertaken. And, in closing, I beg every person who has the love of humanity in his heart to do all he can to aid Mr. B. in carrying on this work. MRS. M. J. HOLCOMBE.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1874.

MADISON STREET BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As there is talk of rebuilding the Madison street bridge or making a tunnel under the river, I venture to make a suggestion. Let a deck-bridge be put in, the top of which shall be one foot higher than that of the present structure. Let the cars and other vehicles run over the bridge. Have the trusses so high that there will be, say seven feet, clear between the upper timbers and a flooring laid on the bottom chords of the trusses.

Build the sidewalks so that foot-passengers shall walk through the bridge. It will be practically impossible to make a bridge wider than the present one. So devote the whole width of the top to carriages and cars, and the lower floor to pedestrians. It would certainly not cost $50,000, and would double the present facilities. C.

CRIMINAL.

THE POLICE COURTS.

George Schrog and Henry Plinker, railroad freight-car burglars, were held until the 23d inst., under bonds of $500 each, by Justice Boyden, yesterday evening.

Michael Nicholson, charged with an assault with intent to rob on one C. F. Babcock, was yesterday before the old Armory Court, and the case was continued till the 24th inst. under bond of $250.

Timothy W. Fuller, the person who was arrested for obtaining $600 from J. Obery under false pretenses, was held yesterday by Justice Boyden, under bonds of $1,000, to the 28th inst.

Out the sum of $36 assessed against the various offenders of the West Side Saturday, Justice Scully could only obtain the small sum of $16. The Judge sent them out to the Bridewell to work out the balance due at 50 cents a day, and remarked that he was satisfied if they were.

John Lindley has an unpleasant way of theorizing gentlemen down on the street at a late hour of the night, for the purpose of divesting them of what spare change they may chance to have about their old clothes. Justice Scully yesterday held the gentleman in bonds of $500 to the Criminal Court, where he will have an opportunity of explaining his conduct.

The man Michael Fitzgerald, who was arrested in January last by Officer Flynn for the robbery of Mrs. Flannery, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Twelfth street, was yesterday brought into the West Side Police Court, and his case was continued till to-day, under bond of $2,500. Maurice Kelly will also answer today to the charge of burglary before Judge Scully, who holds him under bonds of $1,500.

Justice Boyden was very much perplexed yesterday by the presence of an unusual number of female offenders in his South Side Court, under various charges. There being nothing criminal in the conduct of these offenders, His Honor assessed fines against them to the amount of $79, and out of that succeeded in collecting the sum of $40; the balance will be duly accredited them on the books of Supt. Felton, as fast as worked out at the Bridewell.

Cyrus Morrisey, the African who seriously injured a sick woman some days ago by throwing her out of the house, was again brought before the South Side Police Court to answer to the charge. The woman, still being confined to the house from the rough usage received at this burly ruffian's hands, was unable to appear, and the case was continued till the 25th inst., under bond of $500.

Charles Tierney, who is supposed to be a railroad thief, desiring to familiarize himself with the ground which he is to work up, went at it in a systematic manner, and obtained a large number of maps, books, plats, etc., of the various roads leading out of Chicago, together with a parcel of keys for unlocking car doors. Tierney was arrested with these articles in his possession, and was yesterday held by Justice Boyden under bonds of $250 for his appearance on the 24th inst.

Michael Connell, a well-known thief, who at one time was connected with a band known as the "Wood boys," who are now serving out terms in the State Prison, was again before his Honor Judge Scully, of the West Side Police Court, yesterday, under the old charge of larceny. He was held in bonds of $300 to the Criminal Court. Connell was arrested this time for stealing a kit of carpenter's tools from Mr. Simpson, No. 59 North Union street, and not content with that, damaged the engine in his shop to the amount of $200. Connell will undoubtedly have a chance to meet his old friends, the "Wood boys," this time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peter Smith and John Lavin were tried by a jury yesterday before Judge Booth for burglary. Lavin was found guilty and sentenced to Joliet for one year. The jury were unable to decide as to the guilt of Smith, so he was returned to the hospitable care of Jailor Foltz.

Thomas Shean's case was next called. Shean pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Jarcese Cotton was before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday to answer to the charge of counterfeiting nickels. Cotton is a man about 40 or 45 years of age, has a passably intelligent face, and is a blacksmith by trade. He was arrested day before yesterday at Streator, LaSalle County, in this State, for the above charge, and is supposed to be the leader of a gang of counterfeiters who are making that place their rendezvous. He was brought down to Chicago under a United States warrant in the hands of Marshal Foster. Commissioner Hoyne held him to the United States District Court under $500 bonds.

J. W. Boyden, lately a claim agent, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon for overcharging in obtaining pensions. The charge was not sustained, and Mr. Boyden was discharged.

The young man, Whitman, who last Sunday, made a murderous assault upon Miles Hoerner, a Stock-Yard policeman, was yesterday examined before Justice Thompson, of Lake, who held him to bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the Criminal Court.

THE CITY HALL.

A meeting of the Committee on Judiciary is called for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A meeting of the Committee on Fire and Water is called for Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Corporation Counsel is engaged in preparing an ordinance authorizing the delivery to the County Collector of the delinquent tax-lists of 1873.

The City Collector took in yesterday for taxes, licenses, etc., $10,700. Of this amount Charles P. Kellogg & Co. paid $1,980, the remainder being in small amounts.

The City Treasurer received $8,000 from the City Collector yesterday, and $2,500 from the Collector of the Board of Public Works.

The Board of Public Works yesterday appointed the following-named persons Harbor Masters, to take effect April 1: John Stewart, Thomas Brown, Peter Nelson, William Carey, and Henry Faith.

The Board of Public Works left the City Hall at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a visit to the southern part of the city to examine into the propriety of opening Leavitt street.

Building permits were granted yesterday as follows: Benjamin P. Kay, two-story brick, 22x42 feet, West Jackson street, near Leavitt; Louis Dranshold, one-story and basement brick, 22x44 feet, No. 98 Ewing street; Dr. J. B. Chese, two-story and basement stone, 21x37 feet, No. 218 Park avenue.

Aldermen Mahr, Warren, and Murphy visited the new First Precinct Police Station yesterday forenoon on a tour of inspection, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the progress made and the character of the work. The building is now nearly completed.

Mr. J. W. Larimore, city editor of the *Journal*, wrote yesterday to the Mayor, informing the latter that he had a patent on the method in use here of putting street names on the lamp-posts; that he also had a contract with the city for putting them upon all corner lamps, at the rate of 75 cents each; that previous to the fire he had put up about 3,000 of them, but that, since that event, the city had performed the work without reference to his contract or patent. He therefore asked that he be remembered in future, and that a royalty be paid him for those put up by the city in the past. The letter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, who replied by requesting Mr. Larimore to appear and show his right to the contracts.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police met yesterday for the transaction of regular business. Present, Commissioners Sheridan, Kiokke, and Reno. The first case under consideration was a charge of maltreating a citizen, preferred by Philip Garside against Officers John McInaney and Thomas Walsh. On the part of the prosecution were three men and three women, whose testimony went to show conclusively that the officers pounded Garside, knocked his wife down, and grossly insulted them and their friends, while returning from a wedding. The officers tried to disprove the statement of the complainant, but signally failed, and they were dismissed from the force. They both took an appeal from the decision to the Circuit Court, but will not be reinstated unless they can produce other testimony than was given yesterday.

Michael Keeley is an unfortunate member of the police force who is troubled with a thirst for strong drink. Sergt. Garrity sent him to obtain a wagon to carry a man who was ill from the Madison Street Station to the hospital, when, unfortunately for the sick man and his own peace of mind, Michael got drunk. The Board took into consideration that it was his first offence, and only fined him five days' pay. By order of the Board, the Secretary then read, for the benefit of the reporters present, Order No. 13 of the General Superintendent of Police, which is in substance to the effect that reporters are hereafter forbidden to use the telegraph instruments in the police stations of the city, and also that station-keepers must use all diligence in getting news to headquarters as soon as practicable. This is an excellent regulation, for it lessens the work of the night-reporters, and makes the station-keepers keep their instruments in good order, for they will no longer have the hackneyed excuse that reporters keep them out of repair. The Board, having no more business, adjourned.

President Sheridan, being at liberty to converse, referred to an editorial in yesterday's *Tribune* in which reference was made to the expense incurred by the City of New York in burying "Hank" Smith, the defunct President of the Police Board, in which the statement was also volunteered that the City of Chicago would go to double that expense to bury Sheridan. The bland President thought that the *Times*, in wishing to bury him, was acting on the principle that "dead men tell no tales." And it was for once correct. He was considering to say that still very appropriate is the *Times*, and when the proper time comes he will say it.

The reporter of the *Times* was heard to mutter, "Forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and immediately began penning an article that will doubtless make the South Side Commissioner wish he had never trod on the toes of the Fifth avenue publication.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The meeting of the Chicago Philosophical Society to be held this evening at the rooms of the Christian Union, 114 East Madison street, will be devoted to a description of the present aspect of the temperance question.

The trial of the chemical engines is postponed until Wednesday or Thursday, two of them not being ready to compete to-day.

The Rev. E. Terry will deliver his lecture on "The Language of the Scriptures," to-morrow evening at half-past 7 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Church, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the benefit of the poor.

The Rev. John Gordon will lead the noonday prayer-meeting to-day in the main audience-hall in the Methodist Church Block. The subject will be the Sunday-school lesson for the following Sabbath. If the ladies do not wish to stand, they must go early.

The Young Men's Christian Association Reading-Room has been so far arranged in their new quarters as to permit their friends to come on and after Monday morning, at their new building, No. 145 Madison street. The library-room will not be open for a few days yet.

The Rev. Dr. Gottheolb, of New York, one of the ablest Jewish ministers in the country, will hold services at 2 o'clock this morning in the Synagogue, on the corner of May and Second streets.

The citizens of the Eleventh Ward are respectfully invited to attend a meeting this evening, to be held at 222 West Randolph street, to take action on the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting held March 14.

The thirty-third anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society will be held in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, the Hon. S. M. Moore, and R. G. Spofford. Exercises of an unusually interesting character are expected.

Miss Britton, the well-known missionary to the Zenonnas of Calcutta, will give a lecture on "Life Among the Hindoos," illustrated by a series of astereopticon views which will be the following: "The Worship of the Goddess Seva," "The Worship of the Goddess Seva," "The Hindoo Marriage Ceremony," "The Interior of a Zenanna School," and "The Suttee Scene." These representations of the character of life in India have recently been given in New York City and elsewhere throughout the East, and are highly commended by the press. All who desire a novel and instructive entertainment will find it at Standard Hall, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Thirteenth street. Admission 50 cents. The proceeds are wholly for the benefit of missions.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the close of the polls yesterday at the Foundlings' Lunch Rooms, the voting for that picture was as follows: Prof. Swing, 277; C. D. Helmer, 183; J. O. Peck, 116; M. J. Savage, 101; E. P. Goodwin, 97; A. E. Kittredge, 70; W. H. Ryder, 52, and 95 scattering.

A committee of ladies, who have in charge the preparation of a petition relating to the social evil question, met at No. 1929 Wabash avenue yesterday afternoon for the purpose of reporting to each other the progress they had made in getting signers to the document, and their experience and views. They report that they have a number of names, and will soon have their petition in shape to present to the Common Council.

Council No. 3, "Sovereigns of Industry," was organized last evening at the residence of E. F. Slocum, 190 West Randolph street. The explanations and discussion was continued to so late an hour that only a portion of its officers were elected. The remainder will be chosen at the adjourned meeting to be held at the same place on Thursday evening, when those resident in the neighborhood will have the opportunity to connect themselves with this new order and participate immediately in its privileges.

There was a meeting of ladies yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Rush and Superior streets, when an address was delivered by Miss Britton concerning her labors as a missionary amongst the Hindoos of India. Miss Britten, as a missionary lady, has had vast experience, having resided in that capacity in Africa for the space of twelve years, and in India for the past six years. The exercises were opened by Prof. Swing, the pastor of the church, who invoked the divine blessing of Almighty God upon the congregation, the lady, and the missionary cause. Miss Britten then gave an interesting accounts of her experiences in India, of the manners and customs of the people, the way in which women, especially widows, were treated, etc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Lumberman's Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the maximum charges for measuring and inspecting lumber by Inspectors acting under authority of the Lumberman's Board of Trade shall be 10 cents per M for measuring boats or barges; 15 cents per M for inspecting and marking two qualities; 20 cents per M for inspecting and marking three or four qualities; and 25 cents per M for inspecting and marking five or more qualities. This is a reduction of 5 cents per M on the rates as previously announced.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW.

Attorney-General Bond yesterday received the following letter, instructing him to withhold any further prosecution of the violators of the Warehouse law:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, March 18, 1874.

The Hon. Charles H. Reed, Chicago:

SIR: In view of the fact that there is a bill pending in the Legislature to amend the present statutes, fixing the maximum rates of storage, etc., the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are of the opinion that it would be better not to institute any further warehouse cases to recover penalties for violating the present statute until it is known what action the Legislature will take.

When this is known, the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will give you further directions. Respectfully yours, JAMES K. EDMILL.

PERSONAL.

The Polish-American Guard who took part in the procession St. Patrick's Day were commanded by Maj. Zaremba, not Dr. Briard.

A new volume announced for publication early in April by Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., of this city, is likely just now to excite great interest. It will contain a selection of the sermons of Prof. Swing, who has lately attracted to his church so many of the thoughtful and intellectual people of all denominations. The fact that Prof. Swing is so soon to be tried for heresy before an ecclesiastical tribunal would draw attention to them even if the sermons were not, as they are, among the ablest and most intellectual efforts of the day.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HYDE PARK.

At length some of the residents of Hyde Park are beginning to take steps to save, if possible, the remainder of the park which fronts on the lake from Fifty-first to Oak street. This park was once the chief attraction of Hyde Park, and it still possesses, in spite of the inroads that have been made upon it by the lake, many beauties and advantages which render its preservation a matter of great consequence to the whole village.

It may be said to be almost unique among our Chicago parks in one respect—the possession of an unobstructed view of the lake. This may be somewhat modified at a subsequent time, but it becomes Chicago people to look forward ten, twenty, or thirty years, and, remembering what the city was thirty years ago, to estimate what will be the condition of the city and its immediate suburbs at that time. The writer hereof, though still a young man, remembers when the old Bull's Head tavern, situated where Union Park now is, was way out on the prairie, with no houses within a quarter of a mile; when a settlement near Twelfth street was considered as a thriving spot for a suburban residence, and when Twenty-second street was regarded in a rather worse light than Calumet swamps are at the present time. Now, if twenty years can make so marked a change in the past, it is fair to presume that Hyde Park, in twenty years more, will be as well built up as Calumet and Prairie avenues now are. And if this is only approximately true, let any man reflect how desirable a park on the lake shore would be at the present time to residents between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets, and he will have an idea of the propriety of saving this beautiful park. The city has gone to great expense to fill in and lay out the Lake-Front Park, north of Park Row, but no one grudges the money expended, for the improvement to property and to health will more than counterbalance the expense. How much more, then, should it be desirable to give a protection to a park which already exists with fine trees and a much better location than the Lake-Front Park?

In view, therefore, of the absolutely too prompt action, the following petition has been circulated, and will be presented to the Trustees to-day:

THE PETITION.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park:

Your petitioners, property-owners and residents of the Village of Hyde Park, respectfully and earnestly request of your honorable body the immediate and careful consideration of the facts herein set forth, and do further ask prompt action to remedy the evils referred to.

Your petitioners represent that the Village of Hyde Park holds the title to, and possession of, a certain tract of land located between Fifty-first street and Oak street, east of Park street, on the lake shore, which tract has been dedicated for park purposes.

That this park is not only of great value as an improvement to all the property situated in Hyde Park Village, being such an attractive spot for recreation, but that it is of great intrinsic value, being worth not less than $100,000 in cash, judging by the value of the surrounding property.

That large inroads have been made upon this property by the lake, which have reduced its average depth along the whole water-front about fifty feet in the last two years.

That the action of the waves is continuous and is growing more rapid than has hitherto been the case, so that, at the present time, a portion of Park street has been washed away and the safety of the whole width of the street endangered.

That, judging from the experience of the last two years, the coming summer and fall storms will completely cut through that street, to the manifest hindrance to public travel, and danger to public safety.

That, by permitting the wasting away of such valuable property is bad economy, inasmuch as it can be saved at a comparatively small cost, while to replace it after once being washed away would only be done at immense expense, if, indeed, it could be done at all.

That a permanent protection can be constructed in such a manner as not only to save the present park, but also to extend the line to the accumulations of sand on the front so as to restore to the park the land hitherto washed away, and possibly to enlarge its limits.

In view of the foregoing facts, which can be verified at any time by the inspection of the locality, your petitioners most urgently ask the immediate action of your honorable body to prevent further wasting away of this valuable property.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Signed by Paul Cornell, Norman T. Perkins, T. G. Williams, James F. Root, Gustavus Goward, James Morgan, R. W. Bridge, Horatio L. Wait, James J. Noble, John M. Waite, J. Barclay Fuqua, M. D., David P. Batt, et. al., F. F. Root, and others.

A large number of additional names could have been obtained had more time been taken, but the greater number of the above were obtained within an hour.

Several suits against offending liquor-sellers were instituted by the temperance party, but they were uniformly beaten. Recently, the Board of Trustees, breaking their promises, licensed several saloons. It is this last act of the Board that has raised the storm, and the people are determined to find out who the Trustees are that voted the licenses, and remember them on election-day. A mass-meeting will be held on Monday evening, at which further action will be made, and a temperance organization formed on a permanent basis.

WOODSTOCK.

Mr. John Garver will deliver a temperance lecture to the young people of this suburb Tuesday evening. Subject, "Sketches of the Untimely Dead."

A new steam grist-mill has been started there, and supplies a long-felt need.

The election for nine Directors for the Pickle Factory Company took place at the Court-House on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was largely attended and a good deal of interest manifested. The following were the Directors chosen: John L. Murphy, Asa W. Smith, E. F. Doty, George K. Bunker, A. B. McConnell, Nelson Batcheller, A. C. Thompson, G. T. Rasson, Henry Hermanse.

The factory is now full and will work for the best interests of the enterprise. A meeting of the Board is to be held at once to select a location and let the contract for the necessary buildings.

The Rev. E. M. Boring, of Chicago, will preach in the Methodist Church on Sabbath morning and evening.

OAK PARK.

An ice-cream sociable was given last evening by the ladies of the Baptist Church at Oak Park. The sociable was held at the house of Mrs. J. W. Middleton. It was well attended, and is said to have been a very pleasant affair.

Oak Park seems to be fast taking its place among "the nations of the earth." As an evidence of this might be instanced the fact that it proposes to issue a paper, which is to be called the *Oak Park Record*. The *Record* will be devoted to the real-estate interests of the village, and will labor to make a popular suburb more popular. The names of the managers will appear in good time.

HARVARD.

Woodstock has stolen a march on this place by capturing a pickle factory.

A National Bank is also to be started. The Directors are now awaiting the action of the Treasury Department at Washington.

The women's crusade against rum is starting here, and will begin operations next week. There is no suburb of Chicago more in need of purification in this respect.

PARK RIDGE.

The Musical and Literary Society met on Monday night next in the School-House. The subject for discussion is, "Resolved, That capital punishment should be abolished."

NORWOOD PARK.

The ladies of the Reformed Church will give a grand festival in a short time. Committees of charming young ladies are soliciting contributions of edibles, and when the event comes off neighbors will have a fine opportunity to test the merits of their respective cooks.

EVANSTON.

The sociable held Thursday evening at the residence of Dr. S. H. Whittlesey was well attended, and pronounced, by those who were so fortunate as to be present, the pleasantest social gathering of the kind of the season.

The Literary and Musical Society met Tuesday evening.

LOMBARD.

The Lombard Amusement Club meets this evening at the house of Mrs. Isaac Claflin. The young folks intend to have some fun, as usual.

Prof. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, preaches to-morrow morning at the Congregational Church. The Professor is engaged in raising funds for the institution with which he is identified.

RIVER FOREST.

The entertainment given last evening by the River Forest Literary Society, at the house of Mrs. D. C. Thatcher, was a pleasant affair. The programme was gone through with credit to all concerned.

MAYWOOD.

An election for a School Director for Proviso will be held at Maywood April 4. The term of the present Director, Mr. Miller, expires on that date. Who Mr. Miller's successor will probably be does not yet appear.

The Rev. Mr. Mabie, of Oak Park, will preach to-morrow morning at the school building on the South Side.

RIVERSIDE.

G. B. Field, Capt. Schroeder, and C. G. Hammond are expected to make addresses to-morrow at 3 p. m.

Capt. Schroeder read a very entertaining and instructive paper before the Literary Club Tuesday evening, entitled, "The World in 1900."

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,
21 Brown's Building, Liverpool.
Solicit consignments of Provisions, Cheese, Lard, and specialties for the purchase and sale of same for future delivery. Advances made on consignments. Orders executed by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Peabody, No. 15 Wilmot st., New York.

HOTEL.
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving-place and Fifteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.
Only one block from Union Square, the most central yet quiet location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of all the principal theatres. Cars pass the door. The house, throughout, has been refitted and improved the past season by the addition of fifty rooms. CHAS. E. TRIPLER, Proprietor.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.
M'COORMICK MUSIC HALL.
"SHALL CHICAGO LICENSE THE SOCIAL EVIL?"
In response to a numerously signed request of the ministers of this city, the eloquent and able advocate of Social Reform,
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
Has been induced to deliver, in this city,
Next Tuesday Night,
Her Eloquent Argument,
"BETWEEN US BE TRUTH,"
In which a full and free discussion of the question of licensing the social evil, will be had. The friends of having great moral power in so earnest and bold investigation of this subject, and hearing some clear and practical information from American and foreign sources, is requested. Secure seats early. Prices, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.
THIS SATURDAY at 2 p. m.,
Great Adelphi Matinee.
ADELPHI POPULAR MATINEE.
TWENTY-EIGHT SPECIAL STARS.
The Invincible Programme To-Day.
10 TO THE DE GIORIANS, THE FOY SISTERS, ADA LAURENT, LUPO DELMAR, MISS PEARCE, MISS ADELPHI, MOLLY MOORE, THE MEYFORDS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS, THE BRYANT SISTERS, IDA HOLLIS, RILEY RICE, THE REYNOLDS BROTHERS, BESTER AND DE GIORIANS, LYNDO AND MORGAN, THE BOWERS COMPANY, and Dramatic Company, in the
SEVEN SISTERS!
VENUS AND AURORA, EXPOSITION ILLUMINATED—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA—THE ILLUMINATING FOUNTAIN.
Three Hours of Uninterrupted Delight!
Remember Prices—25 cts; Children 15 cts; all parts of the house reserved seats.
Monday—PATTI ROSA, HENRY S. FAGG, BOYD and SCOTT, M. O'BRADDON, and other stars.

M'COORMICK MUSIC HALL,
THIS P. M., 2 O'CLOCK,
ONLY MATINEE
BY PROF. PEPPER.
Tickets, 25 cts.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. Afternoon, "Hamlet." Evening, "Merchant of Venice."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Undine." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank H. Aiken. "Monodee; or Moses-Trap Hank." Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters." Le-Le, and the De Giordanas. Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State, Arlington, Cotton, and Kamble's Museums. Minstrels and specialties. "Undine in Black." Afternoon and evening.

McCORMICK MUSIC-HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Lecture by Prof. J. H. Pepper at 8 p. m. Evening subject: "The Romance of Sound."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS, — FEW ARE aware of the importance of checking a cough or slight cold, which would yield to a mild remedy, but, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief.

A VERY IMPORTANT STEP IN MEDICAL SCIence is the plan for administering the most nauseous medicines without offending the senses. Many valuable medicines are extremely obnoxious, and some patients prefer to take the chance of dying rather than repeatedly swallow them. The best method yet devised to overcome the nauseous taste of tar, turpentine, castor oil, cod-liver oil, etc., is that of Capsules, by which the odor is entirely concealed and the medicament conveyed to the stomach in the shape of a pill, to speak of the Capsules of balsam, palsam, or throat. Thus Castor Oil, the safest and most valuable of all known purgatives, can be taken agreeably as a child. The Capsules of Castor Oil made by Dundas Dick & Co. are said to be superior to all others. These Capsules contain gelatine medicines, and are free from every objectionable taste, and having obtained the recognition of the medical profession, are now the only Capsules prescribed by physicians. Dundas Dick & Co.'s no name Oil of Sandalwood is in every variety of their Capsules than all other dealers combined. It is a most valuable remedy for the diseases for which it is used. They are put up in neat, compact cases, ready for the prescription made, and the improved style has so greatly increased the demand at home and abroad, that their circulars are now printed in English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese, and their superiority over all others is universally conceded.—N. Y. Herald.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, March 21, 1874.

The consideration of Senator Sherman's Redistribution bill and the entire financial experience of the ancient and modern world will be resumed by the Senate next Monday, and not relinquished till a vote has been had. Senator Sherman wants the debate limited to two days, and the speeches to ten minutes, but his associates do not see how they can cover the ground in that time.

Minonk, in this State, was the scene of a riot among the coal miners yesterday serious enough to call for the interference of the Governor. The cause was the oft-told story of the resistance of trades-unionists to the employment of non-unionists. The Adjutant-General has gone to the front with forty muskets, the Sheriff has the authority to summon the *posse comitatus*, and the trouble will soon be over.

Bald Mountain, which has been so long in labor in North Carolina, does not bring forth anything, not even a puff of smoke. That there is something in it cannot be doubted. The people thereabouts have been greatly alarmed by the noises, which have not been wholly useless, since they have been the cause of the conversion of 100 souls. An old inhabitant states that in 1812 the mountain was moved in a similar way, but more severely than at this time.

The Hon. John Wentworth has claimed a hearing through our columns on the history, general characteristics, and present condition of Mud-Lake Ditch, which we accord him elsewhere. He takes the other side of the case from that espoused by the recent excursionists on the "raging canawl," and sets forth his views in his own peculiar fashion, which is not wanting in expressiveness. Mr. Wentworth's letter is cheerful reading (except, perhaps, to his opponents) for so dismal a subject.

President Golder, of the State Grange of Illinois, calls upon the farmers of the State to send seed to their suffering brethren in North-western Iowa. Their destitution has become so complete in consequence of the ravages of grasshoppers, that they have nothing to sow for this year's crop, and, if that fails them, they must abandon their homesteads,—all they have in the world. Seed wheat and oats are particularly called for, and, if sent to the Sooner Relief Committee, Storm Lake, Ia., their proper distribution is vouched for by Mr. Golder.

The report of the House Committee which has been engaged in investigating the condition of the First National Bank of Washington reflects in the severest terms upon the business management and the honesty of Jay Cooke & Co. The Committee find, in conclusion, that the whole capital of the bank, its entire surplus, and part of its deposits were used by one firm (Jay Cooke & Co.), composed of the principal stockholders. Such a proceeding was an abuse of public and private funds, which cannot, they say, be condemned in too severe terms.

Senator Sumner's last work in Congress was to oppose the scheme of the Philadelphia tradesmen to celebrate what Senator Cameron calls "Our Hundredth Centennial Anniversary," by an international show at the expense of the United States. He delivered two speeches on this subject, the first of which we give our readers this morning in full. It was delivered in support of his amendment to the Centennial bill, prescribing that the celebration should be national, that it should be conducted by the Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, and that the United States should not be burdened with any of the expense.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, with little doing, except in wheat. Mess pork was quiet, and 10c per brl lower, closing at $14.50@14.55 cash, and $14.87½@14.92 seller May. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $8.90@8.95 per 100 lbs cash, and $9.10@9.12½ seller May. Meats were quiet and strong at 8½@8¾c for shoulders; 8c for short ribs; 8¾c for short clear, and 9@10c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were inactive, and nominally ½c lower, at 92c per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was active and 1¼c lower, closing at $1.17¼ cash, and $1.17¾ seller April. Corn was dull and 1c lower, closing at 63¼c cash, and 63¾c seller April. Oats were dull and ½c lower, closing at 43¼c cash, and 44c seller May. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 82c for regular. Barley was dull, and 2@5c lower, at $1.30 for No. 2 and $1.40 for No. 3, both fresh receipts. Live hogs were active and higher, closing firm at $5.00@6.00. Cattle and sheep were fairly active and firm.

In the matter of the Colorado Governorship (McCook *vs.* Elbert) there have been various charges bandied about to the detriment of the latter, implying that he was concerned in the Las Animas land-grab. It is proper to say that Gov. Elbert denies that he had any connection with that graceless fraud, and that no proof has been adduced connecting him with it in any way. It is, of course, impossible to prove a negative, and, until such a charge is sustained by something better than the loose expectoration of speech, all the presumptions which attach to previous good character are in his favor.

An appropriation of $97,000 has been voted by the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole, for the payment of the school teachers of the District of Columbia, who have had no salary since last August. This advance to the District Treasury is accompanied with the qualification that its amount shall be deducted from the next appropriation for the District. The bill to authorize the construction at the expense of the General Government of a bridge in the District was voted down by a decided majority, augaring ill for Boss Shepherd's scheme to get Congress to pay half the current expenses of his Government every year.

Resolutions against giving the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies any more subsidies have been adopted by the California Legislature, which is too distant to be softened by a free junketing like that at Chester, Pa., the other day, and have been submitted to Congress, which is quite too near them for its own and the public good. The Legislature complains that the Company uses the money it gets from the country to injure it, by crushing out all competition of other lines, and that its chief business nowadays, is to import Coolie labor. A memorial against any more importing of Chinese is also forwarded.

The statement made in an editorial paragraph in our last issue, that the *Plymouth* Church of this city had decided to accept the invitation to the Congregational Council in New York, to investigate certain charges against the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, was incorrect. As stated in the local columns of the same issue, the members of the Plymouth Church decided by a nearly unanimous vote not to accept the invitation, as the disagreements between Mr. Beecher's church and those of Drs. Storrs and Buddington did not concern them. The Prudential Committee of the First Congregational Church decided yesterday that they would send delegates to attend the Council. The Union Park Church decided that they would not do so.

Notwithstanding the urgent speech of his friend Von Moltke to the German Parliament, Bismarck has not yet got that body to accept his views of the strength of the German army. Four hundred thousand men is the lowest number with which he will consent to face menacing Europe even in time of peace. This figure the Reichstag has twice refused to accord. They will not go beyond 360,000, although Von Moltke has solemnly warned them that, in the present condition of Europe, the greatest crime they can commit is to leave their country unarmed. Bismarck knows very well that he cannot keep Germany at the "top of the world" with an insufficient army, and it is likely that if the Reichstag continues obstinate it will be dissolved.

Judge Curtis, of Boston, has been nominated by the Democratic caucus as Senator Sumner's successor. Judge Curtis was formerly a member of the United States Supreme Court for six years, but resigned his seat in order to make more money by private practice. He is considered on all hands to possess one of the finest legal minds in the country, but is no more fit to be Senator than Charles O'Conor, the nominee of Blanton Duncan, to be President of the United States. Mr. Dawes is an avowed candidate, and does not mean to yield anything to Mr. Hoar. The greatest feeling against Dawes comes from what the Springfield *Republican* calls "the unreasoning and unreasonable injustice to Mr. Dawes for his neutrality in the Simmons nomination."

The action of the mob in Cleveland against the ladies engaged in the temperance movement, reported in our last issue, was simply diabolical; and if the authorities of that city do not take prompt measures to discover and punish the ruffians, it will leave a stain upon the reputation of that city which can never be removed. In Chicago, the mob contented itself with hooting and yelling and ought to have been promptly and vigorously dispersed by the police, but in Cleveland the ruffians added to this style of insult physical assault upon the ladies and upon those gentlemen who sought to protect them from violence. Mayor Otis has issued a proclamation warning the roughs of the city not to interfere with citizens engaged in the exercise of their lawful rights, and threatening them with the promptest punishment by the police if they do so.

Everybody has heard of Sanborn, who sits at the receipt of custom with Richardson, but has anybody seen him lately? His counsel are seeking a postponement of the trial pending against him in Brooklyn. Their plea is that, since the last indictment against him was found, they have not been able to communicate with their client, and are therefore unable to proceed. Perhaps Butler, who is his discoverer and friend, has advised him to run away, for both their sakes. Sanborn is said to have kept but a small part of his $200,000, just as Jayne owns up to only $160,000 of his $300,000 or $400,000. Some persons got the rest, and there are more people joining every day in the inquiry who they were. If Jayne should disappear, too, and Butler retire again into his bottle, like the evil Genie in the Arabian Nights, a good many reputations might be saved that are now in danger.

The formal answer of the District of Columbia authorities to the charges of the memorialists against them has been made to the Investigating Committee. The usual point-blank denial is given of the possible truth of any of the charges. As to the contracts complained of, some of them, they retort, were made at the express request of Mr. Corcoran and his fellow-accusers. Their holding a conference with the bidders is admitted, but with the explanation that it was only to establish a uniform scale of rates. The contracts with John O. Evans, amounting to about $1,000,000, are acknowledged, but anything like corruption is disclaimed. There is no attempt to deny the authenticity of the Huntington and Kilbourne papers, which involve Messrs. Babcock, Dudley, Shepley, Cox, Magruder, Dyer, Dredge, of Wisconsin, and Starkweather, of Connecticut, and Jay Cooke & Co., in a disagreeable way. The Ring only begs the boon of interpreting these documents, when they will be found quite innocent. The counsel of the Ring confess that errors in judgment were made by their clients, but discourage the idea that they have done anything worse.

THE STATE PRINTING FRAUDS.

The Committee of the Illinois House of Representatives to whom the investigation of the State printing was intrusted have had the courage to sum up the evidence brought before them and present it to the House without any attempt at whitewashing, unless it be in favor of the Commissioners. The nature of this fraud was set forth in an editorial article printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, and is followed out in detail in the Committee's report, which we print in full in our Springfield dispatches this morning. But, having exhibited such unusual candor for a legislative investigating committee, the gentlemen failed to agree upon the plain duty of recommending that the fraudulent Merritt-Dallmachs contracts be declared void, and that the State take the full measure of restribution and rebate due it. Only a minority of the Committee could be united upon this plan. Messrs. Bradwell, Granger, Barkley, and Bocock submitted resolutions declaring the contracts to be null and void, in addition to the measures provided for a recovery of the money out of which the State has been plundered. But Messrs. Smith, Orendorff, Pyatt, Oberly, Grant, and Thornton, though concurring in the general finding of the others, and believing that the several contracts are "voidable," do not join in the recommendation to declare them void on account of "the possible embarrassment to the State that may arise under the present law." These gentlemen are altogether too cautious. It is not likely that the State will be so much embarrassed in the long run by declaring fraudulent contracts void, and making the guilty parties give up their plunder, as it will be by permitting contracts to stand that were fraudulently conceived and fraudulently carried out.

After both reports had been submitted to the House, they were recommitted to the Committee with instructions to agree upon something which would furnish the House a basis for action. Our correspondent tells us that an agreement was reached by the Committee, after the adjournment of the House, to report the majority recommendations, which do not include the declared forfeiture of the contracts. This final report will be submitted to the House to-day. But we have also the intelligence that Mr. Bradwell will offer the recommendations of the minority as a substitute, and we hope that the House will stand by him. It is the wish of the people of Illinois that the printing frauds and all other frauds shall not only be exposed but punished, as a warning to ambitious jobbers in the future. The people of Illinois propose to wipe out frauds completely, to demand atonement for those of the past and provide against those of the future. The legislators who have the foresight to assist in the carrying-out of this programme will best serve their own interests as well as those of the people.

REPEAL THE LAND TAX.

The Springfield *Journal* is prompt in its opposition to the repeal of the tax on land, no matter how unnecessary such tax may be. It thinks it will be a terrible day for Illinois when the State can collect all the revenue it needs without any tax on real estate. The first thing it denies is the power to omit the tax on land. In the Constitution of 1848, the article on revenue read:

> The General Assembly shall provide a tax by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her property, etc.

This was the law until the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, when the phraseology was changed so as to read as follows:

> The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, grocery merchants, liquor-dealers, toll-bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph, and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons and corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

It will be seen that the Constitution of 1870 expressly contemplated revenue from other sources than the tax by valuation, and expressly provided that the amount to be raised by that mode should only be "such revenue as may be needful;" that is, in addition to what was received from the other sources. This is made clear by another provision of the Constitution which limits the appropriations to be made by the Legislature to the amount of revenue authorized to be raised; and provides that the amount authorized to be raised shall be fixed by the Legislature so as to include the whole State expenditures for two years. Thus, such amount of revenue "as may be needful" can be computed to a dollar, and is computed every year by the State officers and Legislature, by first estimating the amount of revenue to be received from other sources and then levying a tax by valuation to produce the amount "needful" to supply the deficiency. We have shown that by the taxation of the several occupations named in the Constitution, and by a tax on the gross receipts of one class of corporations and on the sales of others, the State will be in the receipt of revenue far in excess of all its wants, rendering it unnecessary to levy any tax by valuation on land or other property.

The objection raised is to the power of the State to omit the land tax when the State is in the receipt of sufficient revenue without it. The entire revenue authorized to be collected for State purposes in 1874 is $2,500,000. It is insisted that though the State were in receipt of $3,000,000 of revenue from other sources, it must still levy the tax by valuation on all the real and personal property of the people, despite the restriction that such tax shall only be levied to supply "*such revenue as may be needful.*" This objection implies that the tax is perpetual; and that, if the State has more revenue than it wants, it is the duty of the Legislature to find means to spend it, in order to obey the Constitution! This is like Senator Carpenter's argument in favor of the salary-grab.

Senator Starne has proposed in the Legislature a resolution to amend the Constitution by transposing the two parts of the sentence of which this revenue article is composed. He proposes to make the second clause the first, and the first clause the second. This is intended to imply that the power given in the second clause cannot be used, except in aid of the first; that is, the power to tax property is exhausted the other power cannot be exercised. This assumption is both gratuitous and foolish, for the power to tax by valuation is unlimited, and if that power must be first exhausted, the other power can never be exercised at all. Suppose the State expenses should be reduced to the exact amount received from the Illinois Central Railroad and the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Would it still be necessary to tax all the farms and town lots, in order to obey the Constitution? We should like to see Mr. Starne go before an audience of taxpayers and argue such a proposition. If there were any dead cats in the neighborhood, they would be flung at him as symbols of popular contempt and indignation.

The fact is that the tax-grabbers, under the law of 1869, are alarmed. They see that, if the land tax is repealed, there will be no "valuation" under which they can collect the principal and interest of their swindling bonds. Hence they seek to make the public believe that it would be unconstitutional *not* to collect a land tax even if there were revenue enough without it,—just as Senator Carpenter said it was unconstitutional not to take the grab even if Congressmen didn't want it.

THE SPY SANBORN.

When Butler failed to bully Congress into hushing up the Sanborn swindle, the country heard with amazement that this hitherto unknown pet of the hero of Dutch Gap and Fort Fisher had been paid some hundreds of thousands of dollars for helping our standing army of 60,000 civil servants collect the taxes it was their duty to get, without outside help, to the last cent. The job is being slowly unmasked. The more its disguises are stripped off, the more hideous does the reality appear. The first idea was, that this man Sanborn really discovered taxes which the regular officials had failed, through criminal carelessness, to take cognizance of. Then it was found that some of the taxes, half of which Sanborn had received, were being regularly collected through the proper channels, when Secretary Boutwell arbitrarily interfered and had them intrusted to the protege of himself and his patron Butler. This was bad enough. But now it seems that Sanborn had nothing whatever to do with collecting six-sevenths of the taxes on which he has been permitted to levy blackmail. The whole amount nominally got by his exertions was $427,039. Of this, $382,810 was paid to other people. Yet Sanborn was paid half of the grand total. Judge Davis, when he was United States District-Attorney of New York, collected $980; Secretary Richardson, $2,202.72; Solicitor of Claims Pressbury, $4,389.60; Revenue Agent C. M. Horton, $15,708.50; the Simmons, $21,194.42; G. Bliss, Jr., Judge Davis' successor, $64,191.09; Auditor Frank M. Green, $120,122.15; and Lucian Hawley, Internal Revenue Supervisor at New York, $154,301.86. This last man is one of Sanborn's pals, and is now under indictment with him for conspiracy to defraud the Government. Simmons is one of Butler's happy family,—happy because their schemes of plunder have been a mighty success. Bliss is Bliss. No more need be said to any man who has read the reports of official rascality in New York during the last few years. Judge Davis is believed to be an honorable man. Green, Horton, and Pressbury are unknown. Richardson received, in a letter dated March 31, 1873, the sum of $2,202.71 from the Treasurer of the Buffalo, Erie & New York Railroad. The letter stated that the amount was paid as an assessment made by the Assessor. Two weeks later, Sanborn wrote, saying that he forwarded the check the Treasurer sent in March. Half its face was at once paid to the spy. There is another such ugly case which Mr. Richardson would do well to try to explain. The President of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad remitted $8,232 to Washington. On the day of its receipt, half the amount was paid to Sanborn. The collection was presumably made by Pressbury, who is stationed at St. Paul. Still another railroad case was that of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. This Company pays taxes on a number of leased lines. Last year, different officials made different calculations of the amount due. This involved some delay. Jan. 6, 1874, the Supervisor of the Revenue notified the Company that their tax had been fixed at $99,685. This was paid into the Treasury at once. Jan. 8, Sanborn wrote that he had helped collect this sum! Half of it was given him. The records of the Treasury fail to show that Sanborn lodged information of any unpaid taxes, save the pittance of $11,109.37. Allowing that the iniquitous contract was right, we find, then, that the spy should have received half of this pittance, or $5,554.69. He really received $213,519.75. Total steal, $207,965.06. It is small wonder that Butler tried to cover up and continue a job with so much money in it. Imperia Rome went headlong to destruction when she farmed out the revenues of her provinces. Can Republican America afford to longer farm out the revenues of her States?

NO SIDE-ISSUES.

The Woman's Temperance Movement in Chicago is started in the right way, and, if it is not lured off upon side-issues, will be productive of good. The lady who presided at the meeting of Thursday presented the only sensible and practical mode of carrying on the work. She said:

> There should be some capable woman or women to lead in the movement. She did not mean in a movement to knock in the heads of beer-barrels or whisky-kegs, or in a movement of force, but one of love and kindness,—a movement that would call down the blessing of God to suppress the great evil. She called upon every lady who had understanding, and could think and know what she was doing, and not shrink and put upon some one else her own duty. Every one of them owed a duty to her country. If the time had come to put down the evil, they could do more than ever had been done; and they must think of what was depending upon them.

If the prayers of the ladies that the Common Council should not repeal the Sunday ordinance have been unanswered as yet, it is probably owing to the fact that the majority of the Council are past praying for, and some other influence must be brought to bear upon them in future; and the same remark applies to the Mayor. The evil against which the ladies are contending is not to be suppressed in a day. It is an old-time wrong which has been intrenched in the world ever since Noah's famous or infamous debauch in his vineyard; and a day, or a month, or a year may not witness any serious breaches in its walls. They should, therefore, make up their minds to have a long fight, not get discouraged by disappointments at the outset, and not trust altogether to praying. Having done this, they must keep steadily to their work and not allow themselves to be diverted from it by minor issues.

Already this danger begins to threaten the movement. It has shown itself first in the time which has been wasted in the Edwards-Buckley discussion. This, however, has now reached a phase where they can safely afford to leave it. They have indorsed Capt. Buckley for his courtesy and efforts to protect them with the small force at his command, and they have indorsed Mr. Arthur Edwards in his complaint against Capt. Buckley for not doing it. As there was no reason why Mr. Edwards should have been at the Council Chamber at all, the ladies can now safely leave him and the Captain to settle their differences between themselves, and, when they have got them settled, take Mr. Edwards at his word, and send for him whenever they want any kindling-wood split. This is one side-track upon which they should lock up the switch.

Another is the mince-pie business. There are some traditions which are sacred and which have been handed down by many mothers in Israel, and among them is one to the effect that mince-pie and cider must go together. Any one who knows anything about mince-pie knows it is good for nothing without cider, and that the layers of pies laid away on the cellar-shelves at Thanksgiving time won't keep without cider or brandy, and, if they would keep, wouldn't be any more fit for eating than a stove-cover. If the ladies are going into a mince-pie crusade, they will raise such a storm of indignation from pie-eaters that the cause will be imperiled. The universal New England nation would be up in arms in defense of pie. It is better, therefore, to let the mince-pies alone.

Another side-issue which threatens to imperil the cause is the agitation of the abolition of tobacco. Here again the ladies are treading on dangerous ground. The moment they abolish tobacco, or threaten to interfere with it, the men may combine to make an onslaught on the tea-pot, the cologne-bottle, the camphor-bottle, and other soothing and stimulating compounds used by the majority of ladies, and so the movement will be distracted by another side-issue. As many of the clergy smoke and many of the deacons chew, there is no reason why common people should not, if they choose. The ladies may therefore safely relegate the question to the clergy and the deacons, and let them settle it. Another proposition was made at the union mass-meeting, to abolish the use of wine at the Sacrament. As this could not be done without reflecting upon the character of Christ, and condemning his action, his example, and his commands, this proposition should never be considered.

These are a few of the questions which are so distantly related to temperance that their lineage cannot be traced, and which stand in the way of direct, effective work against King Alcohol. It should also be considered that the moment the door is open for one of these side-issues to come in, a whole procession will follow it; and, in the midst of the conflicting crowd of issues, the temperance cause will be smothered. What is wanted is a concentration of effort against strong drink,—not against mince-pies, tobacco, sacramental wine, the camphor-bottle, or the cologne-bottle. This one issue alone will require all their energies.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE PHELPS-DODGE CASE.

The testimony of Judge Noah Davis before the Ways and Means Committee gives the public, for the first time, an insight into the way in which one of our most famous firms, composed of men who have done more for their country than the whole tribe who blackmailed them, came near being made our most infamous firm. Business men should read, mark, and inwardly digest the remarkable story. They can then decide whether or not they care to run the risk of being treated in the same way themselves.

The law requires that invoices of imported goods shall contain the cost and all the expenses of transportation. The latter proviso includes, of course, the expenses from the place where they were bought to the port whence they are shipped. The invoice must be verified by our Consul in the city where the goods are manufactured. Some of the invoices of the sheet-tin imported by Phelps, Dodge & Co. were verified by our Consul at Liverpool (in violation of law, since no tin is manufactured in that city), and did not contain the cost of transportation from the place of manufacture to Liverpool. The error, on some millions of dollars' worth of imports, involved a loss to the Government of $600. It was discovered through a clerk who had been discharged from the firm's employ. At the request of the Custom-House authorities, Judge Davis, who was then United States District-Attorney of New York, examined the statement laid before him by Jayne, and gave his opinion that the case ought to be examined. Jayne then took the books and papers of the firm. Dec. 30, 1872, George Bliss, Jr., was secretly sworn in as Davis' successor. On the same day, Davis, ignorant that he was really out of office, was asked to attend a consultation at the Astor House between Jayne and the Phelps-Dodge counsel. The latter offered to pay $150,000 for a settlement in full. This was declined. Jayne then stated that the articles actually affected by the error in the invoices were worth $280,000. On the evening of Dec. 30, the firm agreed to pay this amount. They had previously appealed to Boutwell to save them from being blackmailed, and had received from that sagacious statesman the reply that he would do nothing for them, because he regarded the interests of the Government and an importer as directly antagonistic, and thought each ought to try to get all that was possible out of the other! An appeal to Grant got no response. To be sure, it had been urged in favor of his re-election that the financial interests of the country demanded it, and Phelps, Dodge & Co. had contributed $20,000 to get him re-elected, but he was safe for four years more, and the dues must take care of themselves. So they yielded perforce. They could not fight longer. Their name was under a cloud. Their trade was crippled. Even in far-off Singapore, the charges against them had gained credence. On the morning of Dec. 31, Judge Davis, still ignorant that Bliss had stolen into his place, met the latter, told him he was about to close up the Phelps-Dodge case that morning, and offered him half the fees, inasmuch as his official term would begin the next day. Bliss, moved by this generosity, blurted out the information that Davis had been duped. "I was told last night what took place at the Astor House," said he, "and I was at the Collector's house till a late hour, and I know it is not to be settled to-day." So there had been a secret meeting of the rogues to see whether they could not give the screw another turn and squeeze more blackmail out of their victims. Davis went to the Custom-House and found there the Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, and Jayne. The buzzards had gathered over their prey. They questioned Davis about the law in the case, and he answered them, taking care to state at the outset that he would now accept no fees in the matter in any event. He told them no jury, unless especially advised by a Judge, would give them a verdict. He afterwards advised Mr. Dodge to fight the case to the end. The cost of contest was too heavy, however. It was cheaper to submit to being swindled. The firm paid $271,000 as a penalty for their English agent's ignorance of a technicality in our complex revenue laws,—an ignorance that had cost the Government responsible for the complexity about $600. A few days ago, Mr. Dodge, when he testified before the Ways and Means Committee, almost lost control of himself as he told how a reputation gained by half a century's honest work had been dragged through the mire by Jayne and his gang. This spectacle of an old man crying over the irremediable wrong his Government has done him is not one to be proud of. Nor is the spectacle of the Treasury dividing the swag with the blackmailers a pleasant one. Phelps, Dodge & Co. are a shrewd firm, but they can scarcely consider their investment of $20,000 in Grant's re-election, for the sake of protecting the country's commercial interests, a paying speculation.

The temperance movement plays a curious part in New England politics. The Administration organs are all playing one tune, to the effect that in the recent New Hampshire election the Prohibition ticket was manufactured and encouraged by agents of the Democratic party for the purpose of drawing off Republican voters. On the other hand, Dr. Blackmer, who was the Prohibition candidate for Governor in that State, in one of his speeches stated that they would compromise with no party, and that any coalition made must be made by others coming over to them. With regard to the present law, he was confident that the Democrats, if they got into power, would not dare to repeal it, whereas the Republicans do not dare to enforce it. In Connecticut again, the Republicans have been seeking to handle the temperance vote in obedience to orders from Washington for the Prohibitionists to unite with the Republicans in electing Senators and Representatives. The effort, however, has met with no success. The Hon. Henry D. Smith, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, refusing to have anything to do with it. At the Temperance State Senatorial Convention, held at Willimantic on the 12th inst., the sentiment of the speakers was that they had no bargains or trades to make with any other political organization, and those who expected anything in that line would be disappointed. It appears, therefore, that the Administration has made a bad slip in trying to coax the Prohibitionists over into the Republican camp, and that the Republican organs are trying to cover up the mistake and account for the defeat by charging the Democrats with creating a third party and dividing the Republican strength.

THE FARMERS.

A Call for Aid in Behalf of the Iowa Homesteaders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., March 20.—The great suffering caused by the ravages of grasshoppers among the settlers in Northwestern Iowa, principally Homesteaders, has been shown to us by Dr. C. McAllister, of Clay County, Ia., who comes among us soliciting aid for these suffering people. Their necessities have been relieved temporarily by the noble efforts of the Grangers and other citizens of their own State. Their great necessity now is seed to enable these unfortunate people to put in a crop that they may live and retain for themselves and their families the homesteads they have taken, and which, if abandoned now for want of seed, would result in the loss of everything they have. We would earnestly urge the subordinate lodges and Granges to do what they can to furnish to these people, through the Secretary of their County or Conventional Grange, if they have one, or through a committee appointed by themselves, such aid as can be given in the way of seed wheat and oats, and would recommend that the lodge furnish at least one bushel of wheat from each member. All contributions should be sent to the Spencer Relief Committee, Storm Lake, Ia. Dr. McAllister is fully indorsed by the Governor of Iowa, and all contributions sent will be properly distributed. Action should be taken as soon as possible.

ALONZO GOLDEN,
Master State Grange, Illinois.
O. E. FANNING,
Secretary State Grange, Illinois.

The New York State Grange.

ALBANY, March 20.—At a meeting of the New York State Grange to-day, resolutions were adopted indorsing the declarations of the National Grange at St. Louis; demanding legislation which will open and improve the avenues of traffic and produce; cheaper transportation; a pro-rata freight law; its favor of low canal tolls, and the canal enlargement amendment; and in favor of reasonable temperance-reform legislation.

CALENDAR OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

The entries on the political calendar of 1874 are, at this time, as follows:

April 1. Rhode Island election.
April 6. Connecticut election.
Mi-higan town elections.
April 7. Illinois town elections.
Wisconsin town elections.
April 8. Oregon Republican Convention.
April 14. Illinois State Grange, Bloomington.
Industrial Congress, Rochester, N. Y.
April 15. Oregon Independent Convention.
May 1. Illinois Farmers' Association.
June 1. Oregon election.
June 9. National Convention of Farmers and Mechanics, Cincinnati.
June 17. Indiana Republican Convention.
June 23. Maine Democratic Convention.
July 15. Indiana Democratic Convention.
Ohio Democratic Convention.
July 29. Alabama Conservative Convention.

NOTES AND OPINION.

It will soon be known whether, by the votes of Logan, Oglesby, Morton, Carpenter, et al., the following Republican pledges, put up in 1872, are to be labeled "unredeemed":

By the Illinois Republican State Convention at Springfield, May 22, 1872.

Resolved, That just acts of the Republican party are a better guarantee than the mere resolutions of a new party, that the credit of the nation was never in a better condition, and the people have been furnished with a good national currency that will soon be made better and equal to gold.

By the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 5-6, 1872.

Thirteenth—We denounce repudiation of the public debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie-payments.

The apprehension is gradually forcing itself on the people that Congress is unequal to the emergency.—*Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.*

—The whole country is looking to Congress for relief, and Congress is so full of little men and demagogues that it cannot find out what ought to be done.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Journal.*

—The spring trade is a disappointment so far, and chiefly on account of the ignorant and wasteful inaction of Congress.—*Boston Post.*

—Increased issues of paper money, and more protective duties, comprise the panacea of Pig-Iron Kelley to cure all evils of the times.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—It don't seem possible for anything connected with money to come up in Washington and be disposed of, without paying tribute to the sharks that there do congregate.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—Many of the best men in the party have become lukewarm in consequence of the failure of those in power to heed the public demand for reform.—*Iowa State Journal.*

—Too much Butlerism has become so evidently the political malady of Gen. Grant's administration, that the New York *Times* has at last been brought to utter and earnest an direct remonstrance. . . . We fear its protests will receive no better treatment than those that have been earlier made, all of which have been disregarded as mere howls of the press.—*Baltimore American.*

THE FORREST ESTATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—In the Senate this evening a bill was introduced providing that it shall be lawful for the Executors and Trustees named in the will of Edwin Forrest, deceased, to agree with the widow of said Forrest upon a sum in gross for her dower right in the whole estate of said Forrest, deceased, and such sum shall be a charge upon the lands in this State, of which the said Forrest died possessed; and said Executors may sell at public or private sale so much of said lands as shall be requisite to pay such sum.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

That Invitation to the Brooklyn Council.

The Union Park Church Will Not Send Delegates.

It Decidedly Objects to the Way the Council Is Called.

Full Statement of the Views of Pastor and People.

The First Church Will Send.

Plymouth Church Refuses to Recognize the Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Society of the Union Park Congregational Church was held last evening in the Sunday-school room of the church, to take action in reference to the invitation of the two Brooklyn churches to send delegates to the Council, which is called to meet on the 24th inst., to adjudicate upon the differences between Henry Ward Beecher's church (Plymouth) and the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church. As the questions involved in the acceptance or rejection of the invitation were of peculiar interest to Congregationalists, and, as the other three invited churches had already taken action thereon,—the First and New England Churches voting to accept, and Plymouth to decline,—the attendance of members was quite large last evening.

THE PASTOR.

The pastor, the Rev. C. D. Helmer, presided, and in opening the meeting stated that last Wednesday evening the subject of sending delegates had been partially discussed, but it had been thought best to postpone final action until to-night. It was desirable that there should be a full expression of the views of the Society, and he hoped members would speak freely and unreservedly.

Mr. Camo said he had at first favored sending representatives, as matters of grave importance were to be decided; but, on mature reflection, the thing seemed very much mixed, and he could see no good to be gained by having the Union Park Church represented in the Council. They had better drop it.

MR. CLARK

said he felt unprepared, and at a loss in deciding what course was best to pursue. If they declined to send delegates, their action might be regarded as a hasty and premature decision without a full hearing, or it might be looked upon as discourteous to the two churches sending the invitation. His own sympathy had been with the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church, as Plymouth Church had taken steps not in accordance with Congregational usage; but there were strong objections to the proposed Council, and if he had to say as to the wisdom of sending delegates, he should say no; his judgment was against it, and he had serious doubts whether it would do more good than evil. He feared that it would tend to divide rather than unite Congregationalists. It was difficult to correctly define the proposed Council, as it was not mutual, nor was it ex-parte as contemplated by Church usage. If the invitation were declined, the pastor should be instructed to write a letter stating the reasons fully.

Another gentleman thought the Church would be placing itself in a delicate position by sending delegates, as it would be committing itself to certain doctrinal propositions which would come up. If it should sustain the other churches against Plymouth, that would not be the last of it. His mind had changed since the last meeting, and he was now opposed to sending delegates.

MR. JENKINS

said that the proposed Council could not throw Plymouth Church out of the Congregational body, and he did not see what effect it could have, whatever its decisions might be. It was to decide whether the churches should fellowship with Plymouth, but such decision would have no weight. There was no sound basis for such a Council. No good could come of it, and the Church might get into difficulty by going into it. The better plan was to stay out, and be free to act as the Church saw fit. He moved that the Union Park Church decline the invitation, and that the pastor be instructed to write a letter giving the reasons for the action.

MR. GILBERT

said he well understood the motives of the two Brooklyn churches in calling the Council. They had taken certain measures to expostulate with Plymouth, but whether they had taken the right measures the question to be decided by the Council. Dr. Storrs and Dr. Buddington had no des

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DEACON CASE

t was unfortunate that this question of ence should be discussed now. They ding along well, and it was a bad time he question. There was no need of it me. Whatever the result of its delib- the Council was ex-parte, called by one t was not mutual, and he did not want anything to do with it. The two not only asked advice as to the pro- their own course, but they also asked ell to sit in judgment upon the action uth Church. This was a serious ques- decided if Plymouth Church was not ed.

eman inquired if Plymouth Church had invited to join in a mutual Council.

MR. HELMER

at they had been so invited, but had declined nor accepted, as they desired to rtain conditions. The pastor proceeded it up to this time he had taken little e discussion, as he did not wish to manu- public opinion, but preferred to leave ch free to act. He felt, however, that to state the result of his investigation subject, which had occupied his ever since receiving the letter. The hould not consult simply its own con- As a rule, when a Council was called ch should be represented; but it was portant that it should not take a pos- a would embarrass it in the future. It o what was right, and leave the rest

Upon first reading the circular sent o Brooklyn churches, his feelings n against sending any delegates n Park Church, and he still held the clusion. One reason was that the as not properly called; it was anoma- letter, it must be classed as an ex- ncil. It was distinctly laid down that Council should not be called unless h unreasonably refused to join in call- al Council. Plymouth Church, had that it was ready for such a Council.

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MR. DAWES,

Testament. This is Congregation- as been from Scruby Manor until to- should not be changed. Plymouth offended at the proposed departure blished usages, and we should not go

The progress of the proceedings up to does not show that the other churches to harmonize the difficulties. It is a unusual, and likely to be in- It is a dangerous precedent, opens the door for a great of hurt to the denomination. already in the Church drift enough ecclesiasticism. I am jealous of such ments upon the rights of an individual f it is once known that two churches a reception Council to sit in judgment ister church in the same city, we shall hands full of that kind of thing. We liable to get into the same difficulty hicago. In reply to this invitation, we y that we do not see our way clear to tance, and give our reasons and tion. No matter what action the other churches take as to representation, ch has already declined; the New Eng- rch has appointed a delegation, but as ment going. In September next the

General Council meets in New Haven, and these Brooklyn difficulties could be settled there."

A gentleman said he had been informed that the First Church had appointed Dr. Patton as a delegate.

Mr. Helmer said he had not heard of it. He added that the question was not as to the vindication of Plymouth Church, but as to the character of the Council.

PROF. HAVEN

said he agreed entirely with the views advanced by the pastor. The question to be decided now was, not whether Plymouth Church had acted right, but whether the Council was one in which this Church should take part. He was opposed to sending delegates. He regarded the Council as anomalous. It was not mutual, and it was ex-parte without any necessity for its being so. The tendency of the time was to introduce in the Church the principle of centralization. "It is detrimental," exclaimed the Professor, with great fervor, "and I will resist it with all my might, so help me God!" [Applause.] Congregationalism, he said, was Independency,—the exercise of the right of each church to transact its own affairs without interference from abroad. For the proposed Council to pass its verdict upon the propriety of the action of Plymouth Church, would be to abandon the vital principle of Congregationalism, and would open the door for interminable controversy and strife. The two Brooklyn churches were simply endeavoring to get the churches of the whole country to express their disapproval of the action of Plymouth Church. Such disagreements might happen again and again, and there would be no limit to the number of Councils called for such reasons.

A gentleman hoped that the pastor would state all these things in his letter.

Mr. Helmer—No; I don't want to do that. It would not be Congregational. You must tell me what to say. I may be a little more radical than some of you, and so ought not to speak for the whole church.

PROF. FISK

said that this was just like an invitation to a friend's house—to be accepted or declined without giving reasons. It didn't belong to the pastor to give reasons; he should simply say, "We decline." He did not agree with the pastor in all respects, and was not willing he should speak for him.

A gentleman suggested that the pastor go to the Council, and there state his reasons for declining to take part in it.

GIVE THE REASONS.

Mr. Helmer did not favor this arrangement, but thought the reasons ought to be given. The whole world would want to know why the Union Park Church had declined, and he was willing they should know.

Judge Polley urged that the reasons be stated. If the church sent a delegate it tacitly admitted the right to call such a Council. He could see that the two Brooklyn churches had tried to sugar-coat their proposition, but it cropped out after all that they not only wanted advice for themselves, but wanted the Council to sit in judgment upon Plymouth Church as well. It was a little quarrel among themselves, and this church ought to keep out of it. The time was inopportune; there was already too much agitation and trouble among religious denominations.

Deacon Case greatly preferred that no reasons be given. It would seem too much like dictating to the two churches, or condemning their action. At all events, it was liable to be misconstrued.

Mr. J. W. Butler—"I would recommend them to the Throne of Grace instead of the Union Park Church."

Mr. Helmer—"I hope they've gone there before this."

THE INVITATION DECLINED.

The motion of Mr. Jenkins was amended so as to instruct the pastor merely to decline the invitation, and in this shape was carried. Prof. Fisk alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Helmer—"Will you give any further utterance?"

Mr. Butler—"I move that the meeting adjourn." The motion prevailed, and the pastor thus practically stands instructed to write letter with reasons in his letter to the Brooklyn churches.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church referred the subject to the Prudential Committee, with full power to act, and the Committee subsequently accepted the invitation, and appointed the Rev. William W. Patten D. D., as Delegate. This church has no bias for or against Mr. Beecher or the Plymouth Church, but does hold the opinion that important and fundamental principles are involved in the possible action of the Council, and that it is the duty of this church, for its own interests and the interests of the denomination, to accept the invitation and be represented at the Council.

Meeting of Plymouth Church.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Beecher and Plymouth Church have defied the Congregational Conference, and refuse to appear as defendants before that body. After the prayer-meeting to-night, which was brief and spiritless, a business meeting was called, at which Mr. Beecher was present. Very little discussion took place, the programme having been evidently prearranged, and the resolutions subsequently adopted having been agreed upon. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and made a show of drawing the following

DECLINATION OF THE INVITATION TO A CONFERENCE:

WHEREAS, Communications having been received from the Clerk of the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clerk of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, inclosing copies of a letter calling a Council of Congregational Churches and ministers, with an accompanying statement, and inviting this church to appear by its pastor and committee before said Council to correct any statement of facts which seems to them erroneous, and to furnish further specifications which the Council may request;

Resolved, That the calling of this ex-parte Council to consider the affairs of the church, which has not defined a neutral Council, is the consummation of a course of proceedings, against which, as irregular and unwarrantable, we have felt bound to protest from the beginning.

Resolved, That we recognize in the statement, the letter-invite and the invitation, as in former communications addressed to us, a persistent attempt to put this church under accusation and a trial, and that we cannot accept the invitation of those two churches to appear before a Council in the calling of which we have been permitted to take no part, in which we have not been offered the rights of an equal number, and in which we are not allowed to be ordinary defendants, but only to be witnesses to correct errors and answer questions propounded to us.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the church be directed to transmit copies of this preamble and resolution to the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church, respectively.

There was manifest a disposition on the part of the leading members to avoid discussions, and efforts in this direction were summarily stopped. It was understood, from what little was said in public, and from private conversations with members, that Plymouth Church designs

SPRINGING SOME NEW ISSUE

of discipline and fact upon the Conference to justify its action in the Tilton matter. What this is, no one outside of the church seems to know, but evidently the members are aware. The latter believe it will throw the Conference into some confusion. Clearly, Plymouth Church does not intend to stand an investigation.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Nomination of Judge Curtis by the Democratic Caucus—Mr. Dawes' Chances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 20.—There are but few developments in the Senatorial question to-day. The Democrats surprised a good many people by nominating Judge D. A. Curtis in caucus to-night, and say, with an enthusiasm characteristic of the Democratic party when in a hopeless minority, that they can elect him. The nomination does not arouse any interest outside, and it is difficult to imagine a combination of circumstances which would result in his election. As to his legal ability there can be no question; but he is not a ready or a strong debater, and has even less personal magnetism than Adams. The Custom-House is still firm in its support of

MR. DAWES,

and Mr. Butler says that it is his fight, and that he means to see it out. It seems to be generally believed that there is no understanding between Butler and Dawes, but many who believe in Mr. Dawes do not believe that he will be a very vigorous opponent of the man to whom he must owe his election if successful.

Mr. Dawes himself is determined to fight until the last. He has authorized his friends to say that he wishes not to be slaughtered in open fight, if at all. He wants no compromise.

Henry L. Pierce has returned to Washington, having done all he could for Hoar while here. It should be added, however, that there are those who remember that B. R. Curtis is an old friend of Butler's, and who think that he has appeared the Democrats with the view of running in the fight somehow.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—The jury in the case of Elizabeth Staub, who was found drowned in the cistern of Mercy Hospital, have returned a verdict that deceased drowned herself whilst insane. Deceased left a house and lot to the Sisters here at South Bend valued at $1,000. She was the first town plat

CAD'S HILL.

Pinkerton's Detectives Sent After the Robbers.

One of Them Murdered by the James Brothers.

Detailed Account of the Affair.

Arrival of the Body Here.

Ever since the bold robbery of the train on the Iron Mountain Railroad, at Gad's Hill, on Jan. 31, 1873, measures for the discovery of the perpetrators have been on foot. The Post-office officials, the Adams Express Company, and the Iron Mountain Railroad, finally placed the matter in the hands of Allan Pinkerton, the well-known detective of this city. It was at last concluded that the five men concerned in the robbery were the famous James and Younger brothers, the former living in Clay County, and the latter in St. Clair County, in Missouri. These men traveled down into Arkansas, giving out that they were bound for New Mexico, and then doubled on their tracks, the James boys going one way and cautiously working up to their home, while the three Youngers sought their home by another path. The pursuit was thus divided into two parts, and the tracking of the James boys by a detective resulted in his death at their hands last week. This detective was named Joseph W. Whicher, and he arrived in Liberty, Mo., Tuesday, March 10. There he sought a banker, named Adkins, with whom he deposited some money, as he had more with him than it was prudent to carry. He told Adkins of his errand, and was advised by him not to undertake it, as the boys would be sure to kill him. Whicher, however, was fearless and persistent in going. Adkins then recommended him to talk with the Sheriff, who could direct him where he wished to go. The Sheriff also advised Whicher not to go, telling him that the boys were a bad crowd, and were away from home, but that the old woman was there, and that she would kill him as quick as the boys, for she would shoot as soon as a man. Whicher obtained a description of the boys and of the way to their house, and started off on his perilous errand. He left Liberty on the afternoon of the 10th on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Reaching Kearney Station at about dark, he left the train and struck off across the country for the James boys' place. The next known of him is from John Brickey, the ferryman at Blue Mills crossing on the Missouri River. He says he was called up Tuesday night by some men on the north side of the river who wanted to cross. His assistant on that side had been aroused, but could not row the boat alone. He asked who they were and what they wanted, saying that he could not ferry at night. They replied that they were Jim Baxter, the Deputy-Sheriff, and his posse, and that they had arrested a horse-thief in Clay County, and wanted to come over and get another in Jackson County. They said that unless he came over and took them across, they would cut his boat loose and send it down-stream. Rather than lose his boat, Brickey got into his skiff, crossed over the river, and ferried the men across. When he got to the Clay County side, he found that the men were not Baxter, the Deputy-Sheriff, and his party, and began scolding, when they replied: "You have got this d——d horse-thief to thank for all this." The party consisted of four men on horseback, two of them riding bay horses, one on a sorrel horse and the fourth man on a gray. The fourth man was tied on his horse by a rope fastened to his legs and passing under the horse's belly, and had his arms tied behind him at the elbows. He had was tied on with a handkerchief. One of the men dismounted and took the prisoner from his horse. Brickey says that the prisoner took things very coolly, and stamped his feet as if to warm them by restoring the circulation. Not a word was said all the way across the river. The ferryman saw that all the men except the prisoner had the lower part of their faces covered with mufflers, and their hats slouched down over their faces. When the south side of the river was reached one of the men asked what the fare was, paid it, and the party rode off without a word. When Brickey got back to his house the clock struck 3.

On Wednesday morning, a man going to Liberty with a load of wood found Whicher's dead body lying at the meeting of the Lexington, Liberty, and Independence roads. He was shot through the temple, through the neck, and in the shoulder. A fourth shot, evidently fired by a man on horse-back, passed between his legs and was found in the ground. The pistol with which he was shot through the head was held so close as to burn the handkerchief with which his hat was tied on, while his neck was also badly burned from the close discharge of a pistol. Coroner Hindle, of Independence, was notified, and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of "death from gun-shot wounds at the hands of persons unknown."

The body was buried at Independence on the 12th, and reached this city, by express, last evening, in charge of Mr. L. L. Angell, a relative of the deceased, and an employe of Mr. Pinkerton.

The murdered detective was 36 years old. His parents live at Des Moines, Iowa, and his young wife, to whom he was recently married, lives in Iowa City. He was formerly a sailor, and was mate of a vessel plying between New York and the Mediterranean, in the fruit trade. A few years ago he fell from the masthead and broke one of his ankles, since which time he has abandoned the sea. He was a shrewd, sharp man, careful and discreet, and, though he had only been a detective about three years, was considered a first-class officer. That he was possessed of wonderful courage is testified by his conduct on the occasion which led to his death. The report, which had obtained some considerable circulation, that he talked a good deal about his errand, and boasted of what he would do, is contradicted by his well-known discretion, and by the testimony of those with whom he conversed at Liberty on his errand. They unite in declaring that he was was extremely quiet and very careful, and said nothing to convey any idea of his purpose to any person unnecessarily. He was a brave man, and died in the courageous performance of a dangerous duty.

There is no doubt in the minds of the people in Clay County that Whicher was murdered by the James boys. Between Kearney Station and the James place the settlers are all respectable. It is known that the James boys were at home on that Tuesday night, the first time they have been at home for a year, except for a day or two after the Iowa train robbery. On Thursday night, the 12th, the James boys rode into Kearney and threatened four persons, saying to them, "If you don't stop your G——d d——d talking about this murder, and connecting our names with it, we will blow your d——d head of." The Sheriff went to their home last Sunday with a posse, but could find no one about the place.

These men have established a perfect terrorism in their neighborhood, and everybody is afraid of them. People will not talk about the murder,—or, if they do, it is only in low tones and in the seclusion of back-rooms. The James boys have made hosts of friends by stealing from the rich and giving to the poor, it is said. They have means of receiving timely notice of any steps to trouble them, and Whicher's fate shows that they do not scruple at desperate measures to relieve themselves from molestation.

They are at home in the country in which they live. Land in Clay County is worthless, business is dead, and no one will go there to live on account of these desperadoes and the security in which they live.

Three of Pinkerton's best men were detailed to pursue the Younger brothers, and left for the woods soon after the murder of Whicher. They first sent out as a spy one of the employes of the Iron Mountain Railroad, who came across the men in a ravine near Morgan Springs, St. Clair County, and was at once captured, but played his part so adroitly that he was set at liberty and told to leave the country. Instead of doing this, however, he hurried to Pinkerton's men and gave them what information he had gathered, and they at once started, on Monday last, for the ravine. Although working their points finely, the detectives did not succeed in wholly surprising the Youngers, and a bloody hand-fight was the consequence, resulting in the wounding of one of the detectives, the death of a citizen who was with them, and the death of John Younger, one of the desperadoes.

WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL.

Retreat of Several Small Dealers to Take Consignments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Reports from Liverpool that a few dealers in that city had refused to receive wheat consigned for them higher prices prevailed caused a little turbulence on the Provision Exchange and among grain-exporters to-day. No large houses were said to be involved. The transactions in question were chiefly in California wheat, most of which, it is said, were direct from San Francisco to Liverpool. The story did not materially affect prices, which fell only about 2 cents. Experienced dealers say that there are not more than 1,200,000 bushels in store here, and only about 50,000 bushels arriving each day; that the stock in store has averaged much larger since January, and that there have been daily arrivals of 100,000 bushels until recently. The small stock will offset any results of the news from Liverpool, and no danger of a panic is apprehended.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Voting-Places for the Town Elections.

Sale of the Materials of the Old Court-House.

Save the Corner-Stone.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair. There were present Commissioners Bogue, Burdick, Busse, Clough, Crawford, Harrison, Herting, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, Boelle, and Russell.

TOWN VOTING-PLACES.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Town and Town Accounts, with reference to election precincts—was taken up.

The Committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The Revised Township Organization law provides that the County Board may, for town elections in incorporated towns and in incorporated villages whose limits are coextensive with the limits of a town, and in towns which lie wholly within the limits of an incorporated city, require one or more additional ballot-boxes and places for the reception of votes to be provided, and shall also designate at which polling-place in a town the Town Clerk shall act as clerk of the election; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following places are hereby named and designated as polling-places for the town elections to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1874:

SOUTH SIDE.

First Ward—Fire Insurance Patrol house, Franklin street, near Madison, where the Town Clerk shall act as Clerk.

Second Ward—Corner of Clark and Van Buren streets.

Third Ward—Corner of State and Twelfth streets.

Fourth Ward—Howland's Livery-stable, on Twenty-second street, near State.

Fifth Ward—Corner of Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue.

Sixth Ward—Corner of Archer avenue and Halsted street.

WEST SIDE.

Seventh Ward—Corner of Halsted street and Canalport avenue.

Eighth Ward—Corner of Blue Island avenue and Maxwell street.

Ninth Ward—Corner of Blue Island avenue and Taylor street.

Tenth Ward—Police Station, corner of Madison and Union streets, where the Town Clerk shall act as Clerk.

Eleventh Ward—Livery-stable on Lake street, west of Halsted.

Twelfth Ward—Corner of Randolph and Ada streets.

Thirteenth Ward—No. 197 West Madison street.

Fourteenth Ward—Corner of Indiana and Lincoln streets.

Fifteenth Ward—Corner of Milwaukee avenue and Division street.

NORTH SIDE.

Sixteenth Ward—Corner of North avenue and Larrabee street.

Seventeenth Ward—Corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets.

Eighteenth Ward—Corner of Chicago avenue and Townsend street.

Nineteenth Ward—Turner Hall, on North Clark street, where the Town Clerk shall act as Clerk.

Twentieth Ward—Nos. 41 and 43 North Dearborn street.

COUNTY TOWNS.

Cicero—Town Hall, Austin; school-house, District No. 3; school-house, District No. 4; school-house, District No. 7.

Hyde Park—Village Hall, Hyde Park avenue, near Oak street; Cleaver House, southeast corner of Brookes street and Drexel avenue; T. W. Adams' store, southeast corner of State and Forty-seventh streets; railroad depot at Grand Crossing; school-house, corner of Vide Point street and Seventy-first and Ninety-fifth street; G. Vandusen's store, Chicago and Thornton Road, at Holland settlement.

Jefferson—Jefferson Town Hall; school-house in Maplewood.

Lake View—Town Hall; school-house on Diversey street, east of and near Lincoln avenue; railroad depot at Ravenswood.

Lake—Town Hall at Union Stock Yards; house of William Peterson, corner of Blue Island avenue and Sixty-third street; school-house on Forty-seventh, between the Rock Island Railroad and State street; corner of Wentworth avenue and Sixty-third street.

Lemont—Town Hall at Blue Island; Town Hall at Washington Heights.

EXPLANATORY.

The County Attorney was asked to explain the law, and did so. The law provides that the Supervisor, Assessor, and Collector shall be the Judges of Election at the poll where the Town Clerk acts as Clerk; that the people at the other polls shall elect a Moderator and Clerk, who shall take an oath to faithfully discharge their duties, and who shall act as Judges of Election at such places; when the people meet between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning they must first elect a Chairman of the meeting, and then choose a Moderator and Clerk; where the Town Clerk acts as Clerk of Election, he acts as Chairman of the meeting held there, if present; if not, a Chairman is to be elected. Persons who vote more than once are subject to the penalties prescribed for illegal voting. The polls are to be kept open from the hour of organization until 7 o'clock in the evening, and when closed the returns and ballots of each precinct must be returned to the main poll—the one where the town officers act as Judges—and be counted and canvassed by them, the same as if the votes had been polled there. In his opinion the town elector has the right to vote at any poll established in the town in which he is a voter.

THE COURT-HOUSE RUBBISH.

The resolution of Commissioner Clough, offered the other day, and laid over under the rules, was taken up. It is appended:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be and they are hereby directed to advertise for proposals for purchasing the old Court-House and other material on the Court-House Square belonging to the county—the building and all the debris to be removed on or before the 1st day of July next.

Commissioner Clough said of the suggestion of some of the members of the Board he desired to offer a substitute, which he himself considered better than the original resolution. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be, and they are, hereby directed to advertise and sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, all the material and debris belonging to the County on the Court-House Square, the purchaser to take down the old building, walls, and foundation, and remove all the material and debris from the square, and clear up the county portion of said square ready for the erection of a new building; the work to be commenced and completed as soon as possible after the premises are vacated by the county, and as shall be directed by said Committee or this Board; and that said Committee shall report their action to this Board for rejection or confirmation; the purchaser to give good and sufficient bond to save the county harmless from loss or damage, and for the faithful performance of his part.

THE OBJECTIONS.

Commissioner Harrison thought the resolution was premature, for two reasons: first, if the Committee were to advertise for bids or to sell now, the bidders would not know when they could get possession,—would not know when the jail and the offices were to be removed,—and would want to bid with reference to some structure they were going to erect themselves; and would, therefore, want to have accurate knowledge as to when they could commence taking away the debris.

In the next place, building this spring was very backward. The hard times had prevented the majority of the people who were thinking of building from making any arrangements this season. Money, however, was rapidly becoming easy, and his belief was that the county would get a better price for the property if the Board would wait until late in the summer or until spring.

The President stated that he had been advised that certain persons who were erecting a jail at Galesburg wanted to purchase the doors, grating, etc., but were anxious to secure the material within a reasonable time.

Commissioner Harrison wished to amend so that the Committee be restricted to sell such portions as they deemed sviesble.

Commissioner Clough remarked that the Board owed it to the property-owners to remove the intolerable nuisance at once.

THE CORNER-STONE.

Commissioner Jones hoped there would be a reservation in the advertisement, that the contents of the corner-stone were not included in the sale, and such proviso was ordered to be inserted.

It was contended that the judgment of the Committee would guide them in the sale of the property, and the substitute was adopted without amendment.

After the adoption of several committee reports recommending that bills for supplies be paid, the Board adjourned until Monday after-

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.

claim and right to reimbursement or compensation for previous action or payment by said person; and the land proposed to be purchased by said person shall again be subject to sale as though no action had been had in regard to the same.

THE INDIANS' PAY.

The net proceeds arising from such sales, after paying the expenses of appraisement and sale which have heretofore or may hereafter be incurred, and also the outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, of said Arkansas tribe of Indians, which has heretofore been incurred under treaty stipulations, shall belong to said tribe in common, and may be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under direction of the President of the United States, in providing and improving for them new homes in the Indian Territory, and in subsisting them until they become self-sustaining; and the residue not so required shall be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury and bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum, and be held as a fund for their civilization, the interest of which, and the principal when deemed necessary by the President, may be used for such purpose.

WASTING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

One hundred thousand Patrons of Husbandry residing in the State of Missouri to-day filed in the Senate, through Mr. Bogy, a protest against the policy of Congress giving away the public domain to aid private schemes. They hold that such grants of lands tend to build up monopolies and to oppress the people. The proceeds of the sale of public lands they desire to have dedicated to a permanent educational fund, the interest on the same to be distributed among the several States, in accordance with a plan to be determined by Congress.

CHICAGO MEN AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A TALK WITH EX-MAYOR BOND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—An attempt was made to-day to interview ex-Mayor Bond regarding his settlement with the Chicago Gas Company, but owing to the possession of a defective memory and the absence of "the papers" it was impossible to obtain from him any valuable information. In reply to a question, he said he believed the extra $83,000 claimed by the Company over and above their contract was for leakage sustained immediately after the fire, and for lighting the street-lamps, the Company demanding for the latter service a cent and a half a lamp, each lighting. He refused to tell me he agreed to the settlement in the face of Mayor Medill's protest.

MR. DAVID BLAKELY

is quite anxious to correct the impression that has gone abroad from Washington, or that he has complained of Miss Sweet as Pension-Agent at Chicago. On the contrary, Mr. Blakely disclaims. And he is sustained in the assertion by Gen. Baker, Chief of the Pension Bureau, that Miss Sweet owes her appointment solely to him.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Judge Noah Davis was again before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, and continued the statement of his connection with the moiety cases, particularly the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case. He gave it as his opinion that the seizure of the books and papers was obnoxious to the constitutional provision which secures citizens of the United States from unreasonable search and seizure, and that the statute should be repealed. At his interview in the Custom-House with the Customs officers, Dec. 31, in relation to these compromise proceedings in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, the Judge said that

SENATOR CONKLING

was present, but he believed by accident, and that his presence had no reference to the case being pressed. However, to tell substantially what occurred, he said that Senator Conkling took the statute in his hands, read it, and gave it as his opinion that it was beyond all doubt that the whole invoice was forfeited when a part was tainted, and recommended that in the Phelps-Dodge case a suit for the forfeiture of the entire invoice should be directed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day submitted a report on the Senate resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of suspending the expenditure of all appropriations for public buildings not yet commenced, and of covering such appropriations into the Treasury. The Committee are of opinion that the expenditures for public buildings in the present exigency for economy should be cut down with as much severity as any of the other expenditures, but that they ought not to be singled as the least meritorious of all, and wholly denied in a lump. In the course of the report it is recommended that the following work be authorized immediately to be done in Washington City in the order mainly: To provide the needed facilities for public service, and save large expenditures for the rent of private buildings now used. The Court of Claims should be removed to the City Hall building to give more space for committee-rooms in the Capitol, and the City Hall should be enlarged so as to accommodate the Pension Bureau. The Post-Office Department should be enlarged. A building should be erected for the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and the east part of the latter should be extended. In the near future, also, provision should be made for the Congressional Library Bureau, and the addition recently made to the Capitol grounds should be improved so as to carry out the design of their purchase.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FINANCIAL TALK IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—By unanimous vote, the Senate to-day agreed to grapple the financial question next Monday, and not again lose sight of final action on it until some result is reached. Mr. Sherman did his best to limit to two days the general debate, and confine speeches to ten minutes' duration thereafter, but the long-winded fellows strenuously objected, and carried their point.

THE PACIFIC MAIL MONOPOLY.

Senator Hager to-day presented a set of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of California, protesting against the granting of any further subsidies to the Pacific Mail Company. The resolutions recite that the Company are using the aid already received from the Government to crush out competition, and charge that the steamers of the line are run in the interest and for the sole benefit of the importers of coolie labor into the United States.

ORDWAY'S SALARY.

Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has modestly asked, in a letter to the Appropriation Committee, that his pay be raised to $5,000.

THE MISSISSIPPI CHANNEL AT NEW ORLEANS.

The House Railroad and Canals Committee heard an argument to-day from a representative of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce against the bill authorizing Capt. Eades to attempt the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River by means of the jetty system. The argument was a long and interesting one, and made a great deal of impression on the Committee. Inasmuch, however, as the proposition submitted by Capt. Eades contemplates no outlay of Government money whatever until the success of his plan shall have been decided, and as it will take but a year or two to decide it, there is a strong probability that the Committee will by a majority vote to report the bill. Capt. Eades will have a further hearing on next Tuesday.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster-General has issued orders to the heads of bureaus in his Department that no increase of expenditure will be permitted during the balance of the present fiscal year. This will prevent the opening of new mail routes until the beginning of the new fiscal year.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS BAKER

has submitted to the House his reply to the charges recently made against him by Mrs. Helen M. Barnard. He explains what she alleges in a manner that appears to be satisfactory. He says that he has, however, had a horse and carriage at public expense, but solely for his use in the transaction of official business. He charges, in return, that a combination of discharged clerks of his office, composed of Mrs. Barnard, H. J. Hinton, and one Elliot had contrived these charges without foundation to injure him; that both Mrs. Barnard and Mr. Hinton were devoting all their time to newspaper work while drawing pay as clerks in his office during a period of ten or more months. The general impression seems to be that Baker has made a very fair showing; and that only in the matter of using the carriage purchased at Government expense for his private purposes can he be seriously blamed. The facts he gives with regard to newspaper correspondents on the rolls of his office and paid for services never rendered, have led to inquiry as to how far this thing has gone, and how many especial friends of officials are thus favored.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The Senate CONFIRMED the following nominations: Thomas B. Van Buren, of New Jersey, Consul at Kanagawa; Frederick Bogge, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District of Indiana; Ed. W. F. Dunne, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated David Reed for United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Fred Bogge, Collector of Internal Revenue Sixth District of Indiana; Fred H. H. Schenck, of Indiana, Consul at Barcelona; Elijah Easton, Postmaster at Owatonna, Minn.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular calling upon the National banks for a report of condition at the close of business Friday, 27th February.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the customs receipts for the week ending March 14:

New York	$2,552,341
Philadelphia	272,403
Baltimore	147,261
Boston	155,499

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.

MEMORIALS.

MR. HAGAR presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of California protesting against any further subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Referred.

He also presented a resolution of the California Legislature instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to use their influence to have Articles 5 and 6 of the treaty with China modified so as to discourage further immigration of Chinese. Referred.

MR. HAGAR said that Chinese immigration was rapidly assuming such proportions as to require the attention of the Federal Government. The subject is not yet understood either upon the floor of the Senate or throughout the country.

MR. HAMLIN said the Senate was not a treaty-making power, that power resting with the President entirely. He thought there was no precedent for the resolution proposed, and therefore objected to its present consideration. Laid over.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported unfavorably on the Senate bill granting aid to the Atlantic & Great Western Canal Company, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution that the bill to equalize the National Bank circulation, making provision for several weeks, be made a special order for Monday next after the morning hour, and that two days be allowed for general debate, after which speeches be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. BAYARD objected to any limitation of debate.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the latter part of his resolution in regard to two days for general debate, and moved to suspend the ten-minute rule, and said he would ask that the bill be made the special order for Monday next, and upon that or the next day he would ask for the limitation of the debate to two days, and the enforcement of the ten-minute rule after that time. The bill was then made the special order for Monday next after the expiration of the morning hour.

ARMY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Stevenson, offered yesterday, conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear all claims arising from the late rebellion, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved the amendment be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendment of the Committee agreed to.

The bill being before the Senate for further amendment, Mr. MERRIMON moved to strike out the appropriation of $30,000 for the preservation of clothing and equipage from moths and mildew, and insert $5,000. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 29.

The same gentleman moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to sell clothing and supplies on hand not actually required for the use of the army, and that the gross proceeds of and sale be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 28.

Mr. HAMILTON moved to strike out the proviso in the section appropriating $100,000 for army contingencies, declaring that none of the money so appropriated should be expended directly or indirectly for any use not strictly necessary, and not directly connected with the military service of the Government.

The motion was lost.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the provision of the section appropriation $105,000 for the expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, declaring that no money appropriated by the act should be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts.

After discussion, Mr. LOGAN said, as economy was to be the order of the day, and the men of the army were to be reduced in number, he moved an amendment providing that the Secretary of War shall consolidate the regiments to twenty, and muster out all supernumerary officers after such consolidation, and after examination by a Board of officers, to be appointed by him. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 27.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

C

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 20.

Financial affairs continue stagnant, and the supply of money offered for loan on prime security is larger than can be employed. As remarked a day or two ago, the prospect is that the supply of money in this market will increase rather than otherwise, as the holders of the large amount of pork and provisions here realize on what they hold. After a while the lumbermen will want advances to pay off the logging parties that have been in the pineries all winter, and for paying freights on incoming cargoes, but the demand from this and all other quarters can scarcely use up the surplus of portable funds in this market. The great secret of this abundance of unemployed capital is, that the panic made it apparent that improvement, enterprises, railroad building, manufacturing, and trade had been overdone; consequently there is a lack of confidence in the future profits of many kinds of business and in the value of nearly all kinds of property, especially railroads, and the securities based on railroad and manufacturing property. There is plenty of money, and, notwithstanding that people have got over the panic fear which prevailed a few months ago that everybody was going to fail, and there was no debtor that would do to depend on but the Government, people are still in some doubt as to what to do with their money. What they are looking for yet is security, though at the same time the unprofitableness of unused capital makes a great demand for something that will afford security and some rate of interest besides. Five months ago it was security alone, regardless of the interest, that was in demand. There is no question that a new range of values for nearly everything but the prime necessities of life has been established since the panic, and that the question of security enters more largely into the estimate than ever before, hence it is reasonable that it should be more difficult for some men to borrow than it was before the panic, and reasonable that fewer people should be willing to lend on security of many kinds of property. After a while, when the public feel assured that all the evasions and disadvantages which were supplied by the panic have either been sifted out, or have developed strength enough to pull through anyhow, confidence will be fully restored. Meanwhile, lenders will then be so willing to lend that they will be less cautious about security, enterprises of all kinds will revive, and money will become healthily tight. Nothing, however, but time will do it.

New York exchange is still scarce at 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows, this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6-20s of '62	116¾	117¼
United States 5-20s of '64	119	119¼
United States 5-20s of '65	119¾	120
United States bonds of 10-40s, January and July	118¾	119
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119¾	119¾
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119	119¼
10-40s ex int	113¾	114¾
United States 6s (new issue)	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	118¾	119¼
Gold (full weight)	111¾	111¾
Gold coupons	111¾	111¾
Gold certificates	111¾	112¾
Silver	94	$4.85@4.82
Sterling 60 days	90	90 at 91
Sight	90	90 at 91
Cash County 6s	96	96 bid, 97¾ asked
Town, county, and city 10 per cent stock	95	95@97½

GOVERNMENTS.

New York, March 20.—Money closed at 3@4 after loaning at 5.

Imports of dry goods for the week, $3,289,643.

Sterling dull at $4.84½ for sixty days, and $4.87½ for sight.

Gold ranged between 111¾@112, closing at 111¾. Carrying rates, 2 to 3%.

Treasury disbursed $49,000.

Customs receipts, $296,000.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Customs receipts, $376,000.

Governments firm.

Stocks opened steady. At and after the first board there was a falling off in the general list, with the exception of Erie, which was strong. The market ruled feverish and rather heavy until 4 for moments before the Exchange closed, when a few lots of stocks were offered at up the prices, and the market wound up strong and improving at an advance of 3/4 to 1¼ from the lowest point. Western Union, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail were the leading features, aside from which transactions were small. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 112,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Western Union, 43,000 Pacific Mail, and 30,000 Lake Shore.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '62	120	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	119¾	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65	119¾	Currency	119¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¾	Currency 6s	119¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	33
Tennessee, old	58¾	North Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	58¾	North Carolina, new	32
Virginias, new	58		

STOCKS.

Canton	72	St. Paul pfd	63¾
Western Union	85¾	Wabash	30¾
Quicksilver	36	Wabash pfd	51¾
Adams Express	96¾	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells, Fargo	95	Terre Haute	11
American Express	53	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	71¾	Chicago & A., com	103
C. & A. pfd., ex. div.	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
New York C	100¾	Cleve., Col., & Cin	78
Erie	33¾	Chicago & Rock I	120¾
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	76¾
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	20¾
Michigan Central	95	Illinois Central	109¾
Michigan Southern	86¾	Pittsburg	90
Northwestern	84¾	Union Pacific bonds	94¾
Northwestern pfd	72	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Rock Island	105¾	Del., Lack. & Western	108¾
New Jersey Central	93¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	32¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, March 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mather et, 300 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 25x124 1-16 ft, also Halsted st, consideration, $1,000.

Union st, 24 ft s of Barber st, w f, 25x91 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $1,800.

Mohawk st, 148 2-10 ft s of Sophia st, e f, 25x125 9-10 ft, dated March 19, consideration, $1,400.

Central Park av, s e cor Twenty-third st, w f, 94½x125 12-100 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $2,400.

Hastings st, 240 ft w of Centre st, s f, 22x124 ft, and buildings, dated March 19; consideration, $1,050.

Hermitage st, 78 ft w of Roman av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $1,200.

Washington st, 176 ft w of Fall st, s f, 26x100 ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,200.

Robert st, 210 ft s of Chicago av, e f, 23½x186½ ft, dated March 20; consideration, $1,400.

South Dearborn st, 258 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x180 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $2,375.

Coolidge st, 152 4-10 ft e of Blue Island av, n f, 20x107 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $2,000.

Western av, bet Milwaukee and Rosebud ave, w f, 50 ft 6 in x 100x107 1-10 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $2,500.

Mitchell st, 141 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 24½x124½ ft, dated March 20; consideration, $2,700.

DeKalb st, n e cor of alley n of Polk st, n w f, 122 ft to alley, dated March 20; consideration, $2,916.

Morgan st, 297 ft w of Lake st, n f, 41 1-10 x 124 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $15,000.

Talcott st, 300 ft w of Throop st, south f, 25x132 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $12,000.

Walnut st, 50 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 19; consideration, $12,000.

Richmond st, 100 ft n of Kinzie st, w f, 100x180 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $2,000.

North av, 313 ft s of Halsted st, n f, 43 1-10x100 ft, dated March 9, 1870; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 4, block 4, Wentworth's Subdivision of Outlot 35, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 1, 1873; consideration, $480.

Lot 17, Block 3, Hundley's Subdivision of 13 acres in N W cor of Sec. 33, 39, 14; dated March 19; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 23, Block 1, Heidenberg's Subdivision, n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, with other property, dated March 1; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 1 in Hundley's Subdivision of 13 acres in N W cor of Robbins' Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated March 2; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 43 and 44, Johnson's Subdivision, s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 6, 38, 14, dated Dec. 23, 1873; consideration, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding time one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	9,838	10,510	3,712	10,381
Wheat, bus	80,401	26,355	45,926	13,657
Corn, bu	58,548	113,300	4,752	18,977
Oats, bu	84,951	36,620	17,788	21,340
Rye, bu	2,000	1,140	1,000	1,140
Barley, bu	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Grass seed, lbs	227,575	140,724	275,760	23,227
Flax seed, lbs	16,920	21,618	28,400	22,750
Broom corn, lbs	42,400	28,000	32,720	17,920
Hay, tons	120	60	120	60
Provisions, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle, head	350	15	350	15
Hogs, head	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep, head	200	200	200	200
Hides, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lumber, M. ft	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shingles, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Salt, bbls	100	100	100	100
Coal, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lead, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coke, bus	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Iron, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nails, kegs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pig iron, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bar iron, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Steel, tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Copper, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tin, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zinc, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coffee, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sugar, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Molasses, gals	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rice, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Whisky, gals	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wool, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hops, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Leather, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pork, bbls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lard, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tallow, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Butter, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cheese, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eggs, doz	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Live hogs, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hides, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Highwines, brls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wool, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Potatoes, bu	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lumber, No. ft	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shingles, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Salt, brls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,200 bu wheat; 11,493 bu corn; 1,202 bu oats; 1,557 bu rye; 653 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 48 cars wheat; 62 cars corn; 8 cars oats; 1 car rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 123 cars, or 83,000 bu.

The opinion seems to have gained ground that there is no truth in the report of failures in Liverpool of parties handling California wheat. The following extract from a letter dated New York, March 17, shows that the news is at least three days old: "Some failures reported in grain trade on other side; probably owing to its large break there."

It is rumored around commercial circles that even warehouse charges on the storage of grain in this city are not so much like the laws of the Medes and Persians as has been generally supposed. Can it be true that certain parties have bought storage-room for corn till May 1, at 2c, or less, per bu? and is that the reason why the receipts over the St. Louis & Alton Road are so much greater than those on other lines which bring grain to this city?

Rail freights to New York are now quoted at 40c per 100 lbs, and to Boston at 45c, for grain. These are understood to have been the ruling rates for several days past, though bills have been made out at 45c and 50c. In lake freights there is nothing doing. Carriers are asking about 7c, and shippers profess to think that 5c for corn will be nearer the mark when the season of navigation opens. It is reported from Mackinac there is nearly a foot of water on the ice, which is gradually softening.

The leading produce markets were generally off in tone to-day, except in provisions, with little doing outside of the wheat circle. The continued dullness of trade in wheat, following a steady accumulation of stock, and holders begin to evidence a good deal of anxiety. Sugars are moving freely, and are firm with a tendency to advance. There is also a fair inquiry for sirups, molasses, rice, spices, and soaps at well sustained prices. The butter trade was again quoted dull, with a further depreciation in values. Shippers were doing but little, and the purchases of the local trade were also restricted to small lots for immediate wants. Cheese quoted were distributed to a liberal aggregate at very full prices. Dried fruits remain dull, and prices of foreign are considerably unsettled. A decline of 3c in layer raisins was the only quotable change. The fair market was active and firm at former quotations. Coal remains inactive. Wood, pig iron, paints, and bagging were reported dull and unchanged. In the oil market only a moderate amount of trading was done, and prices ruled steady as previously quoted.

Fair activity was reported at the lumber yards, and prices for all grades were ruling strong as previously quoted. The demand for shingles has increased within the last few days, and many parties state that they have orders ahead for car lots. Lumber was offered for the first time this season on the vessel docks this morning, and a cargo of pince stuff sold at $11.50. Building materials were steady under a fair local inquiry, common brick ruling firm. Hardware merchants report a fair order trade in metals and manufactured goods, and a moderate demand for nails and iron, all ruling steady at recent quotations. There were no new features in the wool, hop, or broom-corn markets. The demand for either of these staples is limited to a few small lots for immediate wants, and since the offerings are small, prices are nearly well sustained, at 12@28c for wool and broom corn. Hay was more quiet and weak under fair offerings. Seeds were fairly active, except flax, and steady, closer and choice shortly being firm. Hides were ste ady under a moderate supply and demand. Poultry was a shade easier.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally 1½ lower, at 92c per gallon. There were no buyers, in view of a reported weakening in New York, where the same difficulty seems to exist that is met with here,—a very light demand. Our receipts are large in proportion to the reported shipments.

Provisions were quiet, with little change in prices. Mess pork was about 5c per bri lower. Lard declined 2½c per 100 lbs on spot and July, but was a shade firmer on the more deferred options, though quoted lower in Liverpool. Meats were in good demand, and strongly held at previous quotations. The inquiry for shoulders was altogether for May delivery, which now rules at a premium of fully ⅝c per lb over cash. The reason for this is that buyers calculate that the shoulders which remain sweet till then will remain so, with ordinary care, till summer. April deals in the speculative articles seem to have been nearly all covered, leaving the speculative demand to concentrate on May, with a little reaching forward into June. The demand for shipment was fair all round, but buyers were mostly limited to prices below the current quotations, as it is claimed that the figures now ruling will not permit shipments to Europe at a profit. Closing prices were about the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.60@14.65; do seller April, $14.62½@14.65; do seller May, $14.87½@14.90; do seller June, $15.12½@15.15; prime mess pork, $12.85@13.00; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.90@8.95; do seller April, $8.95@8.97½; do seller May, $9.10@9.12½; do seller June, $9.25@9.30. Short-cut pickled hams, 7@10c; dry-salted meats loose, at 5½@6½c for short ribs, 6¼c for short clear; the same boxed at ⅛c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery ⅛c higher, and for May ¼c higher; shoulders, 9@9¾c for short ribs, 9¾@9¾c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ⅛c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾@6¾c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.65; 1,250 brls do at $14.62½; 250 brls do at $14.60; 250 brls do, seller May, at $14.90; 250 brls do, seller June, at $15.15; 500 tcs lard at $8.95; 2,000 tcs do, seller May, at $9.12½; 500 tcs do at $9.10; 200 boxes short ribs at 9¾c; 500 boxes Cumberlands, at Milwaukee, at 9¾c; 4,000 lbs bacon shoulders, in hhds, at 6¾c; 10,000 lbs bacon hams, canvased and packed, at 13c; 30,000 lbs bacon clear sides, buyer May, at 10c, packed in gunnies.

Flour was dull and weak. Dealers were willing to shade quotations the same as yesterday, but buyers held off, except a few on local account, as the weakness in wheat here and the dullness in flour elsewhere cut off orders for shipment. The sales made being nearly all on private terms, it is impossible to give the true state of the market in dollars and cents. Bran was $1.00 per ton lower. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $6.75; 40 brls spring extras at $5.70; 1,050 brls do on private terms; 30 brls superfine at $4.20. Total, 1,180 brls. Also, 50 tons bran at $18.00, on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50@ 6.60
Choice white winters	6.75@ 6.90
Fair to good spring extras	5.50@ 5.60
Choice spring extras	5.75@ 5.90
Medium to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75@ 6.75
Palest do	7.00@ 11.50
Fair to good spring superfine	3.75@ 4.25
Common do	3.00@ 3.50
Rye flour	4.75@ 5.00
Buckwheat do	10.00@ 11.00
Bran	14.00@ 15.00

Wheat was active, and averaged 1¼c lower than yesterday, being very steady during the early part of the session. Liverpool was easily quoted lower, and the tone of private dispatches from that point was even weaker than that of the more public ones, while New York was dull and lower. This made holders weak, in the face of light receipts here, and prices soon fell off. Then the short interest took hold much more freely than usual, and the market was kept steady by an active demand for the May option in exchange for April, at a wider difference of 4½@5c per bu. This suggested the great bulk of the business after 11 o'clock, though there was a moderate inquiry for May, which caused a free purchase of the current month, to the extent of about one million bushels. Shortly anything seemed to be wanted for shipment, though the the recent cut down in freights has undoubtedly given a considerable stimulus to the forwarding movement. Seller April opened at $1.17¾, declined to $1.17¼, rose to $1.17¾, fell back to $1.17, and closed firm at $1.17¼. Seller May sold at $1.22@1.22½, closing at $1.22¾. Seller the month, on regular No. 2 spring, closed at $1.17¼, and gilt-edged lots of do at $1.18¾, the latter carrying into the last half of April at 2c less than winter storage. Ordinary No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.22, while Northwestern do in preferred houses brought $1.24@1.24½. No. 3 spring closed at $1.14¾, and rejected do at $1.04¾, both on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern (Cen.) at $1.21¾; 400 bu do (N. W.) at $1.24; 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.22; 2,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern (N. W. and C. R.) at $1.18¾; 4,000 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.17¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.18¾; 6,000 bu do, fresh, at $1.17¾; 1,600 bu do, regular, at $1.17¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.17; 25,000 bu do at $1.16¾; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14¾; 2,200 bu do $1.14; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.08; 2,400 bu, by sample, white Hamburg at $1.35. Total, 55,600 bu.

Corn was very dull and ⅛@1c lower. Liverpool was quoted weak at the inside price of yesterday, and New York dull. The receipts of yesterday were larger than usual, and that counteracted the effect of a small inspection list this morning. There was almost nothing doing in cash lots, the only demand being for a few carloads by local distillers, at 61¾c for old No. 2, 58c for new do, 56c for old rejected, and 53½c for new do, closing steady. Options were rather active at times, but the bulk of the business seemed to be in changing over, and there was more May corn offering than usual, which nobody seemed to want, unless they could sell April against it. The weather was favorable to large receipts, and country holders were more anxious to sell, while some corn held here for Eastern parties was also placed on the market. Seller April opened at 60¾c, rose to 60¾c, receded to 60½c, advanced to 60¾c, fell off to 60¾c, and closed at 60¾c. Seller May sold at 63¾@64c, closing at 63¾c. Seller June was dull and nominal at about ⅝c below May. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu old high mixed at 61½c; 3,600 bu No. 2, old, at 61¾c; 1,200 bu do at 59c; 4,000 bu rejected, old, at 58c; 1,200 bu do, new, at 55½c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 11,200 bu.

Oats were dull and ⅜@½c lower, the offerings being largely in excess of a very limited demand. The only deal wanted, outside of a few car lots for city use, was seller May, which sold early at 46¾c, and closed tame at 46c. Seller April was nominal at 43½c, and seller the month at 42½c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at about 43½c. New York was no lower than yesterday, but sympathy with wheat and corn, and larger receipts of oats, left none to spare to do these reverence. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 44c; 1,800 bu do at 43½c; 600 bu do at 43¾c; 600 bu do, fresh, at 43½c; 600 bu rejected at 42½c; 600 bu by sample at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 47½c; 1,200 bu do at 46½c. Total, 7,800 bu.

Rye was very quiet, but not perceptibly weakened by the falling off in other grain, the supply continuing so small that holders find no difficulty in preventing a decline, as there is very little on the market. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 76c, and sales were reported of 800 bu strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 at 97c; 400 bu by sample at 89c, and 400 bu do at 86c. Total, 1,200 bu.

Barley was dull, and little better than nominal at $1.50 for No. 2, $1.40 for No. 3, and $1.30 for rejected, all fresh receipts in acceptable houses. This is 2@3c decline from yesterday on the upper grades, and was partially due to larger receipts, and partly to sympathy with other grain. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 fresh at $1.40; 800 bu rejected at $1.30; 400 bu by sample at $1.54 on track. Total, 1,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

MARCH 20—London—Cargoes off coast—Wheat dowu; wet tendency; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat unaltered; corn steady. Good cargoes No. 2 spring, wheat (Cen.), 35s 6d (1.17¾ per bu). English country markets—Wheat firm; corn easier. French do, quiet. Liverpool—Wheat easier; California wheat 10s 4d@10s 5d (1.17¾@1.18¾ per bu). Spot—Wheat, American mixed corn, 30s 9d.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The *Daily Bulletin* gives the following as the foreign imports at New York for February:

	1873.	1874.
Entered for consumption	$21,626,106	$20,152,268
Add for warehousing	3,663,271	3,137,177
Free goods	1,446,366	1,797,862
Specie and bullion	177,304	134,248
Total entered at port	$26,912,146	$25,221,555
Withdrawn from warehouse	2,888,000	2,888,000
Total thrown upon the market	$24,024,146	$22,333,555

We find the first two months of the year the imports aggregate $23,706,009, against $26,600,719, falling off being $10,000,000; while in the amount marketed, the reduction is $7,800,000; which shows that the demand has better kept pace with the importations than in January and February of last year.

The exports from New York to foreign ports in the month of February were:

	1873.	1874.
Dom. produce	$15,157,878	$20,474,919
Foreign mdse., free	713,241	135,079
do dutiable	395,500	538,976
Specie and bullion	972,667	3,870,444
Total exports	$17,239,286	$24,999,418
Total ex. specie	17,914,189	21,128,965

For the first two months of the year the exports (exclusive of specie) were $44,200,000, against $41,200,000 in 1873, and $36,800,000 in 1872; including the specie shipments, however, the value of the exports is $2,100,000 less than last year, and $10,500,000 greater than in 1872.

CORN IN IOWA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reply to the many inquiries made of me regarding the amount of corn in this locality, I would report through the columns of your valuable paper that I have taken pains to select a number of the leading agriculturists of my county, and submitted to each, which of the articles of "hay, oats" and his opponent on this question with as little interest, and, judging from what I can learn by diligent inquiry, and observation in our own section (Land Harrison County, Kirkland grade, Ft. Dodge Valley, Webster City, Boone, Des Moines, Iowa Valley, Marshalltown, Grundy, Indiana block, Mason City, Minonk, Wilmington, Dwight, Streator, Joliet, Lockport, Naperville, Aurora, Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, Alton, Jacksonville, Springfield, Bloomington, Peoria, Galesburg, Rock Island, Moline, Geneseo, Sterling, Dixon, Fulton, Savanna, Lanark, Mount Carroll

ROME.

Sights and Reminiscences of "the Eternal City."

Mont Pincio—St. Peter's—The Old City Wall—Messalina and the Villa of Lucullus.

The Holy Father—The Capitoline Hill—St. Paul—The Forum—The Arch of Titus.

The Coliseum—The Mamertine Prisons—Cicero—Julius Cæsar and the Statue of Pompey.

The Tombs of Cecilia Metella and Scipio Africanus—The Tarpeian Rock.

The Attack of the Gauls—The Exploit of Marcus Curtius—The Rape of the Sabines.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROME, Feb. 23, 1874.

The railway-train from Genoa carried me into Rome in the night-time, so that I formed no impressions of the exterior appearance of the "Eternal City" until awakening in its midst next morning. The first impression was one of bewilderment. I could not comprehend the points of the compass. The small public square, called the "Spanish Plaza," was the initial point of observation, and it was difficult to understand where all the little, narrow, crooked streets which terminated there led to. But a broad flight of stone steps, leading up a steep hill, at the top of which stood a church, and in front of the church a tall Egyptian obelisk of red granite, gave promise of a

BIRD'S-EYE LOOK AT THE CITY.

The labor of the ascent was richly repaid by the sight brought to view. After reaching the head of the great flight of stairs, 100 feet broad and 120 feet above the plaza below, the major part of the City of Rome is in full view. A mile or more beyond rose the enormous dome of St. Peter; and, closer by, the smaller cupolas and bell-towers of a hundred other churches stood before the vision; and all around, for a mile square, was a solid mass of high houses, apparently without streets between them. Nothing in the shape of a street could be seen, except here and there a scarcely-perceivable "crack between the walls." Mark Twain does not exaggerate when he calls the streets of Rome mere cracks between high walls, to the bottom of which the sunlight never penetrates. But the Romans offer in justification that "only dogs and Americans prefer sunshine to shade."

But I am not yet at the top of this high ground on either side with semi-tropical trees, skirts along the terraces of the hill, adorned with rostral columns, statues, and marble bas-reliefs, interspersed with cypresses and pines, until it reaches the plateau. I am now on the top of the famous

MONT PINCIO,

186 feet above the level of the Tiber. The view is magnificent. The "Eternal City" is spread out as a map before the spectator. Beyond and all round is the wide-spreading Campagna, through which the Tiber winds from north to south like a silver thread; and with towering mountains in the background, their snowy crests glistening in the sun, and the low plain to the south melting in the distance, into the sea, 20 miles away. Two objects, however, stand out more conspicuously than all others,—one, the mighty pile, surmounted by its vast dome, St. Peter's; and the other, the enormous tomb of the Emperor Hadrian, converted into the Fortress of St. Angelo, and standing close by St. Peter's and the Vatican. From the top of this hill

ST. PETER'S

is better seen than from any other point of observation. At any nearer or lower view, it is obscured, in part, by the surrounding high buildings, and hidden behind the immensity of its separate parts. When close to it, one can only see the front, with its enormous pillared portico; but the mighty dome is wholly out of sight. The long and lofty sides of the Cathedral can only be seen from narrow streets by looking up perpendicularly 150 feet. But here, from the altitude of the Pincian Hill, at the distance of a mile or more, with the aid of a glass, the entire outline of the Catholic World's Cathedral is taken in and comprehended in all its giant parts and details. And there, at its side, is the Vatican,—a mass of palaces, which, with the gardens, are a mile in circumference; and in their midst resides the Chief-Priest of more than a quarter of the human race.

The Pincian Hill is laid off into a beautiful park, planted in palm, myrtle, cypress, and other ornamental and shade trees, lovely fountains and running rills, elegant walks and driveways, smooth lawns and scattered flower-beds. Towering up in the midst is an obelisk from Egypt, thirty centuries old. Along the borders of the avenues are pedestals surmounted with marble busts of a multitude of statesmen, poets, heroes, artists, whom Italy, in modern, middle, and ancient times, has produced. This hill is

THE FAVORITE PROMENADE

of the Roman aristocracy, of strangers, and everybody who can afford fashionable clothes or a carriage. Here the military band plays on Thursday and Sunday afternoons, and is listened to by many thousands of people on the latter day. The space covered by the Pincio is perhaps 50 or 60 acres. The north and east fronts are bounded by the old city wall, 50 feet high, built by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, 1,700 years ago, still in an excellent state of preservation, and looking as if it might stand 1,700 years longer, so solid and perfect is it. This wall was the first of the remains of ancient Rome which I saw, and you may well imagine I inspected it with curious interest. It is 13 miles in length, and circumscribes ancient Rome. However, on the opposite side of the river (west side), the Popes in the sixteenth century extended the old Roman wall along the crest of the Janiculum and Vaticanus Hills so as to include and protect the Vatican and St. Peter's from the ravages of their enemies. It was on that side of the river the French broke into the city in 1849, when it was defended by the Garibaldian Republicans. The construction of the old Aurelian wall was

A PRODIGIOUS TASK.

There had been no wall around Rome from the time of the overthrow of Carthage and the expulsion of Hannibal, four or five centuries previously; and the necessity for it in Aurelian's reign marks the fact that the decline of Rome had already commenced, had made serious headway, and that the Mistress of Mankind had passed her zenith, and was descending towards the horizon.

In the days of the Cæsars, the site of the Pincio was chiefly occupied by the famous villa of Lucullus, who gained enormous wealth as a General of the Roman armies, operating in Asia. It was here he gave his celebrated feast to Cicero and Pompey, which for magnificence and extravagance never was surpassed, even in Rome. After the demise of Lucullus, the villa passed into the possession of one Asiaticus, and, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, was invested by his wife and handsomest as well as gayest and "fastest" wife. She suborned her son's tutor to accuse him of a licentious life and of corrupting the army. By her influence he was confined to perpetual imprisonment. But he refused to live on such terms, and after the lofty habit of the patricians, bathed, perfumed, had an elegant supper with his friends, and then opened his veins and bled to death. As soon as the head of his eternal departure, Madame Claudius (her given name was

MESSALINA)

took possession of the villa, and held high revels there with her favorites and lovers, while her lord and master was far away in the wars, and probably dreaming of his chaste wife. But some of the dimension, feeling constrained at the high jinks and doings in the palace, secretly dispatched a letter to the Emperor, informing him of what was going on behind his back. This news aroused the Emperor to a sense of her infidelities, and traveling incog. he suddenly returned and surprised the lady in her ill-gotten suburban palace, in the midst of one of her voluptuous feasts in the gardens. The ladies, dressed in scanty fawn skins, danced as Bacchanals around her; and she herself, with hair loose and disordered, danced "Highland flings" with her favorite paramour, Silius, who, buskined and crowned with ivy, tossed his head to the flaunting strains of Silenus and the Satyrs,—the gods of lust and amorous song. In the midst of these wanton orgies, Claudius suddenly arrived in the city, and hastily drove to the villa. But the rumor of his coming preceded him a few minutes, and panic took possession of the revelers. The Empress fled and hid herself, and sent most tender and supplicating messages, asking for forgiveness, and promising never to do so any more. The Emperor first dispatched all the lovers, including the one up the tree in the garden on the night of the revel, who, being asked by the Emperor what he saw, replied, in jest, "An awful storm from the direction of Ostia;" which was the Roman port on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Tiber, 20 miles distant; and by that route the Emperor was at the very moment making his way to the scene of the revel. It was

AN "AWFUL STORM"

for them, sure enough. The Empress hoped. The Emperor's anger having cooled a little, he pottered with the treason, and began to long for a sight of his favorite spouse; and, when warmed with wine and generous cheer, actually dispatched a message to the "poor creature," as he called her, to come and plead her cause before him. But her enemy, Narcissus, knowing how easy was the passage from compassion to love, glided from the chamber, and boldly ordered a centurion to take a squad of soldiers and instantly slay her, at the Emperor's command, as he declared. The soldiers found her in the fatal garden of the villa, distracted between fear and hope. When she learned her fate, she gave way to tears and screams. But her mother strove to nerve her to meet her fate by voluntary death in a manner becoming her high station. "Life," she urged, "is over; naught remains but to make a decent exit from it." Messalina took a dagger from the hands of one of the soldiers, pressed it against her throat, but lacked the nerve to give the thrust, and it was by

A BLOW OF THE CENTURION'S SWORD

against the dagger that the horrid deed was finally accomplished. The death of Asiaticus was avenged on the very spot.

For further particulars of this episode of the Pincian Villa, the reader is referred to the lively and graphic history of Rome by Merivale.

Before the people of Italy, with the unthinking sanction of four-fifths of the citizens of Rome, took possession in 1870, and made it the Capital of the reunited nation, the Pope and his Cardinals were in the habit of driving daily through the Pincian Park, and down the winding way to the exit through the Popola Gate, and up through the beautiful and extensive grounds of the Villa Borghese, beyond the wall. But since the King of Italy and his Court have fixed their official residence on the Quirinal Hill, adjoining the Holy Father has never let his foot within the precincts of this lovely park, and deprives himself of the charming panoramic view there afforded, and the pure air there breathed. He steadfastly persists in considering himself a "prisoner" of the "usurper," and has retired across the Tiber, and confines himself to the wall and gardens of the Vatican. No persuasion, gentle arts, or tender solicitation on the part of the King or his Court can induce the stubborn old man to take the air of the Pincian Park, which owes its beautiful decorations to himself. He persists in proclaiming himself

"A CLOSE PRISONER OF STATE,"

and refuses to come out of his "jail;" which, by the way, contains 10,000 apartments, and some of the most magnificent halls and chambers in Europe, and the finest and choicest paintings, statuary, bronzes, bas-reliefs, and ancient mosaics in existence, as well as the oldest copy of the New Testament in the world. Whatever he may be in other respects, the Holy Father is "infallible" in his resolution to continue to be a "prisoner," confined to his little chapel called St. Peter's, and his small abode called the Vatican.

From the point of view on the Pincian Hill, only eastern Rome can be seen. The present city fills the northern third of the space inclosed by the old wall of Marcus Aurelius, built A. D., 170; and it is only from the tower of the Conz-House on Capitoline Hill that one can look down and see all around in every direction, and take in the whole area and compass of the ancient city in the days of its greatness and glory. This tower stands at the extreme south of the modern city. From its great height and central position one can see and study Rome, its environs and ruins, and obtain a clearer comprehension of them than from any other spot. The Capitoline is 150 feet above the Tiber, the tower is 250 feet above the hill, which gives the observer a commanding altitude. Up to the top of this tower, by a narrow and difficult stairway I climbed with nap and glass, and for several hours, on a sort of balcony, was absorbed in contemplation and retrospection. To my mind there is no scene in the world

MORE INTERESTIVE OR AWE-INSPIRING

than that obtained from this elevated perch. It is not so much the magnificent panorama which impresses one, as the site of the vast dead city, the old capital of the earth for a thousand years. Its wonderful associations and memories rush on the brain like a torrent, and the effect is nearly overpowering. Behind one lies the living city,—the seat of Christianity for eighteen long centuries, and the Capital of the oldest and greatest of Christian denominations. At one's feet is Capitoline Hill, on which Rome was founded 2,600 years ago. On its top stood for centuries the great Temple of Jupiter, a part of the foundation walls of which still remain and are visible; and many of its magnificent marble columns and great granite pillars may now be found doing duty in the churches and cathedrals of the city. Down there, within stone's-throw distance, is the spot where stood the house in which

ST. PAUL

was emprisoned for two years, awaiting his trial, and where he preached, and exhorted, and argued with Jew and Gentile, converting few of the former, but thousands of the latter. We read in Acts, that "When we came to Rome, the Centurian delivered the prisoners to the Captain of the Guard; but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him."

And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came unto him, preaching the Kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ with all confidence, no man forbidding him." The Roman Jews wished to hear from Paul himself a statement of his religious sentiments, and on what facts his faith was founded,—adding that the new Christian sect was everywhere spoken against. A day was fixed at his private lodging. They came in great numbers, and we read that the controversy lasted from morning until evening. He presented every argument in his power, and refuted all objections. But, in the end, they went away unconvinced. Even the eloquent, earnest, learned logician, Paul himself, could not convince them of the truth of the Christian claims and dogmas, by arguments drawn from their own scriptures or any other, "for the hearts of that people waxed gross, and their ears were dull of hearing,"—which was one of the quotations he cited to them.

It was from the walls of that "hired house," with his left-hand probably chained to his guard, that he wrote the epistles to the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Hebrews. It is believed by many that Luke, his fellow-traveler,

WROTE HIS LIFE OF CHRIST

in the same house; for he remained with Paul during his bondage in Rome, and would have more leisure to compile it than afterwards, while actually engaged in missionary-labors.

A little church covers the site of Paul's "hired house;" and, as usual, the monks show the visitors a series of relics and results of astonishing miracles, which small children, and superstitious, ignorant people, try to believe. For instance, they show one the stain with which Paul was fastened to his guard; and in the crypt is pointed out a fountain that miraculously gushed forth in answer to the prayers of Paul for water with which to baptize his converts, made from day to day; but, as similar springs are found all round the foot of the Capitoline Mount, why may not this one also be of natural production?

But, passing from this long digression concerning the founder of the Christian system among the Gentiles, let us return to our perch. Looking to the south, at the foot of the hill, one sees the remains of the famous Roman Forum, from which the "Sacred Way" leads south past the Palatine Hill on the right, on which were the Palaces of the Cæsars; and in full view is the spot where stood the tower-residence of Cicero, which was only a few hundred yards from the Forum. On the west of the "Sacred Way" is the Triumpal Arch of Titus, erected to commemorate the

DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

and the end of the Jewish nation. The inscription, sculpture, and bust reliefs on the arch, all describe that terrible event which occurred 1,800 years ago. One cannot walk under that arch, or stand and look up at it, without a crowd of strange thoughts filling the mind. There it stands, a stone witness, bearing testimony all over it of the final destruction of the Ephesians, and the scattering of "God's chosen people" to the four quarters of the earth and the seas of the sea, after they had endured as a theocratic nation for a period almost as long as that which has passed away since their dispersion.

A few hundred yards farther down the Via Sacra, there looms up the mighty ruins of

THE COLISEUM,—

next to the Pyramids the greatest structure of human hands. Tens of thousands of the captive Jews were compelled to toil at its erection for many years, in close proximity of the arch constructed to celebrate their downfall and humiliation. But the Roman Empire, then so proud and mighty, was ere long laid as low as that of Judea.

In front of the Coliseum, and standing across the Appian Way, is the great Triumphal Arch of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor. It is in an excellent state of preservation, after enduring the tooth of time for 1,500 years. The statues of the Emperor on the upper fronts still look perfect. An inscription on the arch alludes to the cessation of the Christian persecutions.

The excavations already made in

THE ROMAN FORUM

uncovering the floors and foundations, must equal a space of 10 or 12 acres. The accumulation of rubbish was to the depth of 20 to 60 feet. Whole acres of the marble floors have been laid bare. Hundreds of fragments of columns have been found, and the work of exploration still proceeds. It is nearly impossible to convey an intelligent idea of this Forum, where the interest of ancient Rome comes to its climax. It was the focal point of Roman civil life and actions. It was the seat of government. Every stone had its story; every pillar was a witness to wonderful history. It was here the Roman Senate had its assemblies, and where the destinies of the world were discussed. It was adorned with magnificent monuments; but they were so crowded upon one another, and so often destroyed by fire, and rebuilt, that it is exceedingly difficult for me, right on the spot, to get them all clearly in my mind. The origin of the Forum dates back to the time of the alliance of the Romans and the Sabines, 700 years B. C. It covered most of the low ground surrounded by five of the seven hills on which the city was anciently built. The celebrated Cloaca Maxima sewer was constructed to drain the marshy ground upon which was subsequently erected the temples which clustered around and over the Forum. I say it yet performs that duty as perfectly as it did 2,500 years ago.

The magnificent Arch of Septimus Severus still stands at the upper end of the Forum, but shows the destructive marks of fire on it. The Temple of Concord, erected B. C. 121 by Consul Opimus, stood just behind the Arch. A pavement of colored marbles and some fragments of foundation remain. Here it was that Cicero pronounced those eloquent orations against the Catiline conspirators before the Roman Senate. A little to the east is the famous

MAMERTINE PRISONS,

excavated in the solid rock under the Capitol Hill, 500 years before the Christian era. A modern staircase leads into the horrible dungeons. Originally the prisoners were let down through a hole in the middle of the ceiling, which was arched over with stone. Not a ray of light penetrated into these fearful caverns. Into these dungeons the Catiline conspirators were flung. A staircase led up the rock wall of the Capitol to the open space above, near the Temple of Concord. It was by this staircase Cicero came forth and announced to the excited crowd that the conspirators had been strangled, by the single word, *Vixerunt*, "They cease to live." On the wall by which you descend to the lower dungeons there is a mark kissed by the faithful, as the spot against which St. Peter's head rested. But the Protestant world have been unable to discover satisfactory proof that Peter ever was in Rome. Certainly the New Testament contains no statement of it.

Close to the Temple of Concord stood that of Vespasian. Three beautiful columns are still standing, but blackened and chipped by the weather. They are the eight tall Ionic granite columns of the Temple of Saturn, the ancient god of the Capital. In front of this temple, Pompey sat listening to the

ORATIONS OF CICERO.

Just below the Temple of Saturn is the site of the Arch of Tiberius. A few rods off stands the Column of Phocas, called by Byron the "Nameless column with a buried base." But, since his time, the earth has been carted away to the depth of 30 feet, and the unburied base brought to light in the name of the builder.

A few fragments remain of the Temple of Julius Cæsar. It was placed near the centre of the Forum, close to the Triumphal Arch of Fabius. The Sacred Way ran between the Forum and the great Basilica of Julia and other temples. At the southeast corner remains have been discovered of the once famous Temple of Castor and Pollux. At the south end of the Forum there stands several tall pillars of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans. I will name but one other structure,—the site of the Tribune, in front of which stood the Rostra to which the head and hand of Cicero were fixed by Antony, and where Fulvia, the widow of Claudius, spat in his dead face, and pierced his inanimate tongue with the pin which she wore in her hair, in imbecile revenge at Cicero's hostility to her husband.

Not far from where the Julian Column stands is the foundation, 9 or 10 feet high, on which stood the nude statue of Pompey, at the foot of which

THE GREAT CESAR FELL.

One is riveted to the spot, and gazes on that pile of volcanic stone, taking no note of time. The statue itself is on exhibition at the Spada Palace. I went to see it, of course. As Dickens describes it, it is "A stern, tremendous figure, full of delicate touches, losing its distinctness in the giddy eyes of one whose blood is receding before the fear of ruin, into some such rigid majesty as this as Death came creeping over the upturned face." There is a blood-colored or red stain on the marble of one leg and foot, which gave origin to the Shaksperean report that the statue ran blood when the great Cæsar fell. The statue is of colossal size, being 11 feet high. It stands "in the austerest form of naked majesty":

Those who beheldest, 'mid the assassin's din,
At his base the bloody Cæsar lie,
Folding his robe in dying dignity.

It is something to be remembered to have stood on the spot where Julius Cæsar fell; before the statue of Pompey, at whose base he lay in death; and on the ground where Mark Antony delivered the immortal oration put into his mouth by Shakspeare.

But I must hurry along. It is not possible to mention,—much less describe,—in a letter, all the remarkable places to be seen from the top of the Capitol tower, which stands at the dividing line between the dead and the alive city. Spreading out to the east, south, and west, for whole square miles of space, is the site of the greater and better portion of the ancient city. It now contains scarcely a human habitation. It is a mere

GRAVEYARD OF DEAD ROME.

Most of the ruins are covered up, by accumulations of earth and debris, many feet deep, as the old bones are covered over in a cemetery. Away off across the Campagna stretch for miles the broken arches of the Roman aqueducts. No monuments of ancient Rome are at once more picturesque and immense than these arches bestriding the plain. They are built of brick on foundations of large volcanic stone. Some of them are 60 feet high by 600 broad. They conveyed streams of water from the mountains, distant 20, 30, 40 miles. These were nine lines of these aqueducts, some of them constructed 320 years B. C., others 150 B. C., and the last in the days of Julius Cæsar and Augustus. Some of them are still used to convey water into the city.

The Appian Way, for many miles beyond the walls, was lined on both sides with

TOMBS,

at once remarkable for their number and magnificence. At present, they are reduced to shapeless piles of ruins, many of them; a little distance off, look like old lime-kilns, or hay-stacks. Formerly they were ornamental structures, incased outside with marble, and inside they were decorated with frescoes, and contained statuary of the deceased. But the marble has been torn away, and the statues carried off. Many of them may be found in public and private galleries all over Europe, and a few have found their way to America. On all the great roads leading out of ancient Rome, great numbers of this class of sepultures have been found. The most conspicuous of all these mausoleums is that of

CECILIA METELLA,

about 2 miles beyond the city wall on the Appian Way. It was erected more than 1,900 years ago, by a rich man named Crassus, to the memory of his wife, after whom it has always been called. It is a circular tower, nearly 100 feet in diameter and as much in height, standing on a quadrangular basement. The circular part of the tomb is coated with beautiful blocks of travertine (hard-lava) rock. The interior contains a plain, circular chamber of 15 feet diameter. The sarcophagus of white marble, containing the ashes of Cecilia Metella, was carried off to the Farnese Palace, and now stands there in the Court-yard.

Childe Harold describes this tomb at some length, and speculates as to who the lady was that was "tombed in a palace,"—ending:

Thou hast none whose vows thou knowest:
The wealthiest Roman's wife; behold his love, or pride.

For me, the unpretentious tomb of the great

SCIPIO AFRICANUS,

the conqueror of Hannibal and of the destroyer of Carthage, had a greater interest. It is excavated in the side of a hill, in the volcanic rock, on the Appian Way. The illustrious family were all buried there, 2,300 years ago. The urns and sarcophagus bearing the name of Lucius Scipio is now among the Vatican collections.

But I must not dwell among the tombs any longer. When I descended from the top of the tower, I walked around to the brink of the cliff on the

TARPEIAN ROCK,—

not for the purpose of trying a leap, but to see how far those dropped who did make the jump. It is on the southeastern summit of the Capitoline Hill, which faces the Palatine (once covered by the Palaces of the Cæsars, but now a tremendous mass of ruins). The top of the rock has been cut down to make foundation for buildings, and at the bottom it has been filled up considerably. But there yet remains not far from 50 feet of rugged, perpendicular descent along a distance or face of perhaps 150 feet. It is still high enough to put a leg, if not a neck, out of joint. Enough remains to mark

The story

Tarpeian, fittest goal of Treason's race,
The promontory whence the Traitor's leap,
Cured all ambition.

It was on this side that the different attacks were made on the Capital in the early days of Rome. The first was made by Herdonius, at the head of a band of slaves, who scaled the heights at night near the Tarpeian, surprised the garrison, and proclaimed the freedom of all slaves who should join him. But few accepted the offer, and, after most of his band were slain, Herdonius and the remainder were hurled over the rock. The second invasion furnished the incident which schoolboys are never tired of employing in their essays and valedictories. It was the

ATTACK OF THE GAULS,

in 390, B. C., who climbed the steep rock near the Tarpeian, and had nearly reached the summit unobserved,—for the dogs neglected to bark,—when the cries of the sacred geese of Juno aroused an officer named Manlius, who rushed to the defense, and hurled over the precipice the first assailant, who knocked down others below him in his fall, and thus the Capital was saved. The story goes, that, in remembrance of this accident, a goose was carried annually in triumph, and a dog was crucified between the temple of Summanus and that of Youth. The spot is pointed out to the credulous visitor where the sacred geese hissed the salvation of Rome, and where the unfaithful dog was tortured to death,—all for a shinplaster-*fire*. Cheap enough. By the way, it was the same Manlius that rushed to the defense of the Capital at the signal of the geese, who was after wards condemned by the patricians, on the pretense that he aspired to make himself King, and was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock, in sight of the Forum, and killed within a few steps of the spot where he had buried down the Gauls. It was thus his valor and patriotism were rewarded.

Not far from there, and close under the Palatine Hill, is the site of the famous circular

TEMPLE OF VESTA,

in which the sacred fire was preserved, with the Palladium saved from Troy. On the altar of this temple, blood was annually sprinkled from the tail of the horse which was sacrificed to the god Mars in the Campus Martius. This temple is one of the best preserved edifices which have survived the wreck and ruin of ancient Rome. It has stood in its present form since about the time of Nero. Close to the Temple of Vesta was the Regia, where Julius Cæsar lived, and whence he went forth to his death at the hands of Brutus. Standing on this classic ground, I asked my cicerone to show me the scene of the exploits of

MARCUS CURTIUS,

which must be somewhere in this vicinity. He confidently and volubly pointed it out. According to the tradition or account as related by the historians Statius, Livy, and Pliny, the ground where it happened was originally the Curtian Lake, so-called from Curtius, a Sabine warrior who with difficulty escaped from its quagmire after a hard battle between Romulus and Tatius. The quagmire deepened until it became a gulf, which an oracle declared would never close until the bravest Roman was sacrificed to it; and, as this disagreeable and annoying gulf stretched between the Capitoline and Aventine Hills, it became a public necessity to have it closed. Then it was that young Marcus Curtius, equipped in full armor, and in the presence of all the Romans, putting spurs to his fiery steed, leaped horse and rider into the awful abyss, exclaiming, as he made the plunge into the mud, that every warrior was bound to sacrifice his life for the good of Rome; and the gulf was closed—forever. Two altars were erected on the site,—one to the hero, and the other to his heroic horse; and a vine and an olive grew there."—*Livy.*

A little further to the South, and between the Palatine and Aventine Hills is the valley where the great Circus Maximus was established, which would seat 250,000 spectators. It was oblong in form, and a mile in circumference. But the valley is more famous as the celebrated scene of the

RAPE OF THE SABINE MAIDENS,

who were invited as guests to a grand picnic by the young Roman bloods. Their visit was treacherously abused. But the young rakes made the amende honorable to the forlorn damsels, after shouldering and running off with them, as the pictures in the Roman galleries show, by marrying them. Their excuse or justification for their misconduct was to the effect that there was a great scarcity of marriageable ladies among the Romans, and that they wanted them for wives; but they confessed they were guilty of "irregularities" in not observing the due and proper order of the matrimonial services and formalities.

I have extended this letter already too long for the reader's patience, but submit, as an apology, that it is hard to quit these classic hills and valleys, and sights and scenes of so much that engrosses the imagination of every student, and fondly lingers in the memory of manhood, and survives to the last chapter of old age. If the literature and history of ancient Rome were blotted out of our education, what a woful blank they would leave in the memory of every intelligent person, man or boy, male or female.

J. M.

MORAL SONG ON MONEY.

Money is not happiness;
Wealth may coexist with gout;
Buys the physic, ne'ertheless,
Which you can't be cured without.

Money is not mutton; no,
Money is not bear or wine;
But to lack it is to owe
Grievous bills, or not to dine.

Money occupies the purse;
Happiness is in the mind,
Else its state is the reverse,—
Woe with indigence combined.

Happiness you purchase through
Money that you wisely spend!
Money is the means unto
Happiness, and that's the end.

Who can keep a conscience clear,
Who can have a mind at rest,
That of rats lives with fear
Ever gnawing at his breast?

Others' happiness your own
Would you render if you could?
Tis by money's aid alone
You can do your species good.

Heiress he may, below,
Find, with money who abounds:
None else can until they go
To the Happy Hunting-Grounds.

Money when a man denies,
Ten to one his bond is due,
And that presently he tries
Out of cash to swindle you.

—*Punch.*

A Tiny Infant.

Glasgow, Mo. (March 11), Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.

In a recent issue of your paper, I saw reported a case of lilliputian twins, which to some might appear remarkable; hence I am induced to report a case met with in my private practice, which I think is much more wonderful, there being but one child. I was called, July 4, 1873, to see Mrs. B., aged about 20, living some four miles above this place, in Chariton County. I found her in labor with her first child. In less than an hour after my arrival she was delivered of a male child, perfect in form and beautiful in symmetry. As it was the smallest living child with which I had ever met in a practice of twenty-five years, I made a memorandum concerning it. Its actual weight was only 1 pound 6 ounces; 8¾ inches long; wrist 1¾ inches in circumference; the fleshy part of its leg was 2¾ inches in circumference. A moderate-sized teacup when placed on its head rested on its shoulders, hiding from view its head and neck entirely. Though its breathing was free and easy and every function normal, it could not cry, but moved like a young kitten for four or five weeks, by which time, the mother having recovered, I lost sight of it. HORACE WALKER, M. D.

Brownlow.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of Parson Brownlow: "He is taken to his seat in the Senate at 12, and carried back to his solitary house at 6. There is no color in the tall, pale, dark-haired man, except his eyes, which grow restless when anything in the debate excites him. He never speaks nor moves, nor smiles nor calls a page, nor talks to a neighbor. He is afflicted with a terrible palsy, which makes him quiver and tremble continually, but the old man means to die with his harness on, and sits there by the door on the left of the President's seat, biding his time."

THE MAJOR'S MISTAKE.

CHAPTER I.

"Dash it! I'll save her life!" said the Major, suddenly.

The Major had just laid a covering of snow-white lather on that tract of chin which was still spared from the incursions of his luxuriant beard. As he gave vent to this remarkable resolution he inadvertently wounded himself with his razor, so as to compel a resort to a towel and cold sponging, which put an end to his reflections for a time.

MAJ. MARJORIBANKS

was an active, sinewy-built man, rather below the average height. He had an eye like a hawk's, beautiful hair and whiskers, and no other striking features. His hands and feet were small and finely formed, and a front tooth, which nature had taken from him, had been exquisitely supplied by the hand of art.

The great feature in the Major's character was determination; when he said a thing he meant it. In the Crimea, if Maj. Marjoribanks had said that a post should be carried, its fall was looked upon as certain. Zerlina, the Major's vicious little mare, knew it was useless to try and refuse if once her master put her head straight for an obstacle. Like the late Mr. Asshetou Smith, he would quietly "ride for a fall," if the leap were impracticable without one; and no one knew how to fall deftly better than the Major.

But a life spent, as it were, in a succession of pitched battles, does not pass without leaving marks of wear and tear, and the Major, after his third bottle of hair-dye, began to take very serious views of life. Short and decisive were his ruminations, and with characteristic promptness he

DETERMINED ON MARRIAGE

as his next achievement. For this purpose he selected a young lady of remarkable wealth and considerable personal attractions, and devoted himself to the sacrifice like a second Iphigenia—barring the sex.

Perhaps it was the very difficulty of the achievement that impelled the dauntless Major to the attack. Diana Harford had already refused two Baronets, a banker, and four minor deities, before the Major's appearance in the field, and still continued to ride across country with as much enthusiasm as if her whole life was to be devoted to that occupation. People began to say that she would never marry. "The right man had not spoken," was the general opinion; and the Major, as he gnawed his moustaches, resolved, with an inward oath, that he would prove himself that man or perish in the attempt.

Not that the Major was wholly devoid of that unpractical machine called a heart. Down in a little villa near a country village lived a little lady of 20, who could have told strange tales of the Major's sentimentality. Oh, Major, Major! were not all your flocks and herds sufficient, that you must needs make this innocent ewe-lamb a captive to your bow and spear?

But let us do the Major justice. In this matter he was

NOT ALTOGETHER A FREE AGENT.

From the moment he met Patty Roosenath he had felt himself fascinated by her in spite of all his attempts to persuade himself to the contrary. That a quiet, almost timid, little provincial beauty, with a general unsophisticatedness of tone and manner, should have any power to enchant the Major of a thousand fights seemed to him too ridiculous an idea to be entertained for a moment. It did not occur to him that it was, perhaps, this very difference from the women he had been accustomed to flirt with that constituted her charm.

Reviewing the matter that morning in the solitude of his chamber, the Major looked back on this love-passage with a thankful sense of escape. "I was devilish near making a fool of myself that time," said the Major to himself, as he tied his cravat.

But though the Major congratulated himself on being so safely off with the old love, he was far from feeling so comfortable with regard to the new one he was then near. He was too old a campaigner to advance his main body without throwing out skirmishers and outposts, or make a step in an affaire de cœur without feeling his way. It was this quality, backed by the Major's real talents and powers, that made him so invincible. Women never suspected him of wishing to engage their affections until they found it was too late. And when once the gates were opened, no one knew better than the Major the position in the conquered city better than the Major.

But Miss Harford's heart

SEEMED TO BE IMPREGNABLE

even to this experienced besieger. The Major, who never committed the error of overrating his advantages, confessed to himself that he had done all he knew. Had he not ridden as no man, not professionally accustomed to risk his neck, ever rode before? Had he not got up private theatricals (Fun in a Major in "Used Up" was really worth seeing), and even written a sparkling comedietta, agreed by every one but the Major himself to be equal, if not superior, to Robertson? Had he not sung those tenor songs of his that would have charmed the savageness out of a bear? And had he not thrown around all his achievements a halo of respectful sentiment, as one who said, "I care not for them except inasmuch as they are pleasing to you?" The Major could find no fault with himself or with his exertions. He had attacked the fortress which all the paraphernalia of sapping and mining, zigzags and parallels, and still the flag of liberty floated mockingly above the unconquered bastions. There was but one hope—a forlorn hope, he confessed to himself—and it was with a serious though determined spirit that the Major resolved on attempting the storm. He pronounced this resolution in the memorable words which commenced this story. "Dash it!" said the Major,

"I'LL SAVE HER LIFE."

The Major had made up his mind.

Perhaps, had the Major known who it was that arrived as a guest to Miss Harford on the previous evening, it might have disturbed his calculations. But there is no knowing why we should not listen to the conversation of Diana and her guest as they sit by the bedroom fire in their negligant dishabille.

Miss Harford was a girl of considerable individuality of character. Without affecting any of the airs of a "blue" or an eccentric, she generally thought for herself on many subjects, and would state her opinions pretty strongly on occasion. This caused her to be regarded with suspicion and dislike by most of her own sex and the weaker of ours. She was unusually prudes paid improperly, well read in the drama of the last century, and actually preferred the school of Sheridan to the school of Schneider.

"What have I been doing lately?" says she, in answer to a question from her companion. "What am I always doing? I have danced the usual proportion of dances, round and square; I have read the last new novel, and tried the last milk-and-water effusion they call a ballad; and I have ridden over the usual number of plowed fields. What more would you have of a woman in my position?"

"What a queer girl you are, Di," says the other lady, wistfully. "You never seemed the same as the other girls at school; and you don't seem a bit altered. And so you haven't fallen in love yet? But I always said you would never find a man to suit you exactly."

"That's just what I'm wanting, my dear—

A MAN.

I see plenty of amateur jockeys and polite letter-writers. What I want is a man—one that is not afraid to be natural, or ashamed to be in earnest. I really think our average dandy, with his cool self-sufficiency, and his fumbling indifference, the most unpleasant production of the age. Here's the Major now"—

"Who is that?"

"Maj. Marjoribanks, my dear; the glory of his regiment, and the idol of all the horse-dealers, amateur actors, and fast young men for a circle of twenty miles. Why, Patty, you're blushing! You don't mean to say you know the man!"

"I met him—that is—he is a friend of my brother's," said the other lady, with some hesitation.

"And you've been foolish enough to believe all his nonsense, child, I dare say. Come now?"

"Well, he certainly is an extraordinary man," pleaded Patty.

"Oh, yes, very. He can ride a kicker, or write a burlesque. But as for *heart*—why, my dear child, he'd toss you aside, if it suited his purpose, with as much indifference as I toss this withered camelia. Now, don't you waste a thought on him. I don't intend to, though the wretched man has been making love to me in his quiet way ever since he came. I'm afraid every day he'll propose, and I shall have the trouble of refusing him without losing my temper."

"BUT I CAN'T HELP IT,"

said Patty, faintly.

"Oh, yes, you can. You thought you couldn't, down in that dull place, with nothing else to think about, but you'll be under a different treatment here, I can assure you. Plenty of exercise and excitement will soon cure you. I'll tell you what: as a great treat to-morrow you shall ride Grumdier. We'll take a quiet canter along the lanes."

"Oh, but I can't ride strange horses," said Patty.

"Oh, you'll soon get acquainted. Mind, I consider this a great favor, and you mustn't hurt my feelings by refusing. One of my habits will fit you nicely, and when you return you'll feel spirit enough to defy twenty Majors."

"You are a darling girl," said Patty, getting up and kissing her.

"I'm afraid you're in a minority, my dear," said Diana. "Most people say I'm intensely disagreeable. Good night, and don't dream of the Major."

And the pair kissed again, and parted for the night.

CHAPTER II.

The next day was one of those mild, hazy, November ones, which break out into a glimpse of sunshine toward NOON, and then return to their former dullness. The two girls rode along between the hedgerows, chatting pleasantly.

"I'm sure I shall not be able to manage this animal," said Patty, timidly. "See how he tosses his head about."

"That's because you let him feel the curb, dear; I had it up sharp on purpose. Have power of punishment, but

SELDOM USE IT;

that's the real secret of managing horses, dogs, and men. There now, you see he goes quietly enough on the snaffle. Now coax him a little, and give and take more; remember he isn't a phlegmatic donkey with a mouth like a deal-board."

"Well, I must say I prefer quiet horses; one feels so much more at ease."

"Pshaw, my dear! I wouldn't give a guinea for a horse that any one could ride, that took no more notice of a stage-coach than of a hay-stack. They have just the same dead level of indifference that is the ideal excellence of the young man of the period, who hears with equal apathy of a railway accident or a revolution."

"Well, I suppose they only follow the fashion, just as in their coats and collars."

"But what an age it must be that makes a dead calm the scene of good style, and substitutes Jack Poynts for Ranger or Charles Surface."

"Good Heavens, Diana! you don't mean to say you read those horrid old plays! Mamma would not let me study such things on any account."

"Nonsense! As if they could be worse than the French plays one sees now, or half a dozen English ones I could name. At least, I enjoy the male characters more than in ours. They were infinitely more sparkling, and I don't believe they wore a bit whiskador at bottom."

"Gentlemen now could be quite as witty if they cared to try."

"Oh, I don't doubt their abilities, my dear; I suppose the

LITERATURE.

Sex and Education.

SEX AND EDUCATION: A REPLY TO DR. E. H. CLARKE'S "SEX IN EDUCATION." Edited, with an Introduction, by MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE. 16 mo, 208 pp. Boston: Roberts Bros.

In the spring of last year Dr. E. H. Clarke read, by invitation, before the Woman's Club of Boston, an essay on the relation of sex to the education of women. The paper excited an unexampled amount of discussion, eliciting various and conflicting criticisms. Encouraged by this unexpected expression of interest, the Doctor was induced to expand the essay into a little volume, which was published in the ensuing autumn. The local attention which the essay awakened immediately became general, and the volume received from the thoughtful everywhere the most earnest consideration. The time was ripe for it. People's minds already full of agitation on all questions of reform, were prepared to enter upon a careful investigation of this, which is one of the most vital. The health of American women, and the manner in which it is affected by popular methods of education, is a subject that touches most nearly the interest of every American citizen.

Naturally the book passed under the most searching scrutiny. The author's language, logic, and evidence were scanned and sifted, turned on every side, and held in every light. Seldom is a work so rigorously dissected and scrupulously measured. This was just what the Doctor must have anticipated and most desired. To arouse thought, provoke comment, awaken antagonism even, was to secure the success of his purpose. In this progressive age, to fasten the attention upon any crying evil is to insure its amelioration as far and as fast as enlightened opinion can accomplish the object.

Nobody could deny Dr. Clarke's statements exhibiting a disastrous condition of health among American women. A limited observation suffices to confirm their testimony. Some exceptions were taken to the plainness with which these statements were made, as if the peculiar publicity given them. But the criticism had no proper foundation. Dr. Clarke's manner was invariably modest, and his language delicately chosen. He had important truths to tell, and he must convey them in terms that would be unmistakable. Besides, when women are pressing into seats in schools, at the clinic, at the bar, in the pulpit, in all public places, by the side of and in competition with men, they must expect that subjects which are excluded from the refined, rose-scented atmosphere of the drawing-room will continually recur for open discussion within their hearing. And they have no right to complain. It is the legitimate result of sharing with men the fruit of the tree of knowledge. If women are to assist men in making laws, they must freely debate with men all evils which compel the necessity of laws. But let woman retain her purity, and she can afford to lay aside prudery. There are no topics within the range of human intelligence that may not be appropriately and profitably discussed by men and women, under the safeguards of decency and decorum.

There has been a universal expression of gratitude for Dr. Clarke's volume, even by those who most warmly dissent from its conclusions. Women who are anxious for the welfare of their sex are glad to have public attention called to the grave fact that the great majority of American women are enfeebled by diseases peculiar to the feminine organization, that so the causes of this general invalidism may be discovered, and if possible, done away with. Dr. Clarke, at the result of his professional experience, declares the prevalence of disease to be chiefly owing to the co-education of the sexes; that is, to the identical education of girls and boys. He advances no argument against the right or propriety of woman's securing as profound and extensive an education as her brother; but he arrays all his force against her procuring it according to the same method. This is the point against which general hostility has been leveled. In arguing that women cannot, with safety to their health, pursue their education in the manner established in existing schools and colleges, it is felt that a fatal blow is aimed at their intellectual progress.

This cessus in opposition to this opinion have originated from many sources. To give them the strength and force of a consensus of the number of the best—thirteen—have been united in the volume whose title heads this notice. They are from such skilful writers as Mrs. Horace Mann, Caroline H. Dall, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, etc., etc. The tone of most of them is temperate, fair, and candid. Every point in the whole length of Dr. Clarke's argument is challenged; every weak and unsound place is exhibited; and, when all is done, there is no denying that it is a pretty shocking one to demolished. If DR. Clarke be the honest friend of women, which every page in his book declares he is, he will not be chargined over his defeat. He will be satisfied with having stimulated an ardent controversy, and instigated sagacious observers like himself to unite in tracing to their right source evils which all must deplore and be anxious to eradicate.

Dr. Clarke's argument against the co-education of the sexes rests upon two premises, viz.: That American girls pursue their studies in the same manner as boys; and that, in a great majority of cases, their health fails before, or soon after, their school-course is ended. In refuting the deduction from these propositions, his opponents have failed to show with sufficient clearness that the facts of the case are not. American girls do not pursue their studies in the same manner as boys. They may attend the same schools, and go through the same curriculum; but their habits of dress, of living, and of study are radically different; and here is where the whole trouble lies.

In the first place, girls compress their waists and constrict their lungs with corsets; suspend heavy skirts from their hips, burden their heads and heat their brains with a mass of curls and braids, till their bodies forward at an unnatural angle with high-heeled shoes, and, in manifold other ingenious ways devised by Fashion, trammel and hinder the development and activity of their limbs and physical organs. In the second place, the greater proportion of them, at least in our towns and cities, at an early age, not much removed from infancy, enter into society, and engage in its festivities and dissipations. And, lastly, in attempt, by a process of crowding and cramming, to finish a collegiate education by the time they are 18 or 20. Is this acquiring an education by the boys' method? No doubt it is injurious, if not ruinous, to body and brain; but let us call it as it is, distinctively, the American girl's method of obtaining an education, and in no way, except in the amount of lessons learned, the same as that practiced by her brother.

He wears from babyhood a loose, easy-fitting dress, constructed upon hygienic principles; spends a great deal of his daily leisure out-of-doors and in vigorous exercise; abstains, as a rule, from the seductions of society; and is not worried if his student-career is prolonged to his 25th year. It is not from any advantage in sex that he is enabled to gain a sound education and retain his vigor. It is solely from his wholesome and sensible way of living. If American girls could be induced to follow substantially this boy's sanitary modes of life and of study, there would be no occasion for books like Dr. Clarke's "Sex in Education," and this of "Sex and Education" in reply to it.

Novels.

THORPE REGIS. By the Author of "The Rose Garden" and "Unawares." 12 mo., 432 pp. Boston: Roberts Bros.

JUPITER'S DAUGHTERS. By Mrs. C. JENKIN, Author of "Who Breaks—Pays," "A Payne to To-day," etc. 12 mo., 363 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Whoever loves the quiet and repose, the slow and sleepy tranquillity, of a secluded rural town, will enjoy the story of Thorpe Regis. It is a page taken right out of pastoral nature,—out of the lazy and sluggish monotony of retired village-life. There is the same languid air resting on it that lies indolently brooding over a solitary English hamlet, quieting the stir and deadening the bustle of every sort of life within its precincts. The book is steeped in this drowsy languor, and the reader gradually yields to its somnolent influence, slackening the pulses, soothing the nerves, and lulling the mind into gentle quiescence.

Thorpe Regis is a little village which, in the days of the lumbering stage-coach, lay upon the great highway to London, and was twice a week roused to a few moments of feverish activity by the arrival and departure of the pretentious vehicles which conveyed the traveling public and the British mail to and from the great Metropolis. But, when the railroad cut an iron artery through the heart of England, it passed full five miles one side of Thorpe Regis, and left the village stranded and stagnant, like a torpid shell-fish high and dry on the sea-sands. There were still left the resident families of the country-gentry and the Church-Vicar, constituting a little circle of refined society; and there were the village-folk and the rustics, occupying the place below, and performing the coarse, laborious drudgery, servantly and shop-keeping, that there was no rush, no thrift, no growth, in Thorpe Regis, like that which moved the towns happily located on the new line of business and travel. It rested peaceful and passionless, as illustration of English life as it prevailed a century ago outside of the great cities, and as it still exists in casual and remote rural districts.

The story which the clever writer of "Unawares" has selected for recital from the history of Thorpe Regis is as quiet as the village itself. It embraces nearly all the society of the town, which is not so extensive or so complicated as to be difficult to handle. There is the Squire, and his two motherless daughters, gentle and well-bred; the good Vicar, with his docile wife and their sister-in-law daughter,—the farmer with a tinge of the country-life in his veins, stinging him to an activity that longs for a wider field than Thorpe Regis for its expenditure; a pair of bachelor brothers, retired London lawyers, who, by some remote resemblances, call to mind the famous Cheeryble Brothers; a vehement, dissenting lay-preacher; and a number of other minor characters, adding essential but not prominent, links to the chain of incident.

There is not among all these a single exalted character. Every individual is faulty, many-sided, and not much above the common-place. We could find their equals, over and over again, among our own acquaintances. This realism is one of the chief charms of the book. We see in it our neighbors and ourselves, and discover anew the truth, that, if the prosiest and most uneventful life could be truthfully written about us, are regarded with simple indifference—were to be scrupulously written out, they would astonish us with the wealth of material in them for interest and instruction. The author of Thorpe Regis is mistress of this truth, and relies upon it exclusively for the effect of her story.

It is not worth while sketching in outline that which depends for its beauty so entirely upon minute and accurate detail. Separate the few leading events from the carefully-elaborated incidents and embellishments, and they seem widely meagre and barren. Thorpe Regis is a pre-Raphaelite study, in which the merit lies less in the theme than in the treatment. The reader will find, as he goes over it, a hundred delicate strokes which suggest more than they declare, and which depend on his own subtle sense for their full interpretation.

The novel, "Jupiter's Daughters," is of an utterly different cast and color. It also gives a fac-simile of some human nature; but this is *locale* is an France, and nothing could be more opposed in spirit and feeling than the two nations divided by the English Channel. The title of this second book has a most attenuated connection with its subject. In the closing sentence we are told that the ancients said, "Prayers are the Daughters of Jupiter;" and then discover that, as the ancients threw upon prayer as the only consolation for a darkened life, there is a relevancy between the old Pagan sentiment and a Christian's invocation of Deity.

The tale itself is an illustration of the French system of marriage, into which there enters no question of affection, but merely of matters of convenience. Of the two contracting parties, the young girl is expected to have a suitable dowry and a heart blank as an unwritten sheet of paper; while the gentleman, with corresponding pecuniary advantages, has, generally, an experience of worldly pleasures which renders him *blase* long before 30, and leaves him no resource for future enjoyment, save that of matrimony. The novel is not particularly skillful, but is true to its naturality, and affords a good commentary upon the domestic life of the people. Strange as it may seem to American ideas, this is as often happy as otherwise; and, if the relation between husbands and wives is not the most endearing, that which exists between parents and children is most fond and lasting. The secret of the union which the French so fatally themselves that the *mariage de convenance* is beyond all others the most advantageous, is indicated in the following speech from the mouth of a shrewd and honest *grand'mere*:

"I married my husband after seeing him twice, and I did very well. My sons married the girls I chose for them, and their households are happy ones. Now, then, tell me, my friend: when folks marry for love, they begin with a whole batch of illusions, which day by day vanish, and often the once-loving pair come cordially to hate one another: I have seen it. But when parents make the choice, they do so with all their reason; they look out for good health, good antecedents,—a great deal in antecedents; good conduct runs in the blood, also, so does bad. If a woman knows well, and makes a house comfortable, the man comes to love her, and, as soon as he does that, she loves him. Women are made so; they give a great deal for very little."

There is a tincture of truth in the argument, notwithstanding its unpalatableness. But the man who is educated to personal, religious, and political freedom, would prefer to run all the risks of unhappiness in a marriage founded upon love, instead of upon interest.

Mary Cowden Clarke.

THE TRUST; AND THE REMITTANCE: Two LOVE-STORIES IN METARD EPOCH. By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. 16 mo., 139 pp. Boston: Roberts Bros.

There is a whole long, sweet love-poem in the three short lines of prefatory address consecrating this volume. "To the lover-husband of 85, these love-stories are dedicated by the lover-wife of 63." It does not tell us how many years love has united the venerable pair, but that it still preserves its freshness and fervor in the evening of their lives. Twenty-two years' disparity in their ages, but none in their feelings. The octogenarian, with snow in his hair and tremulousness in his step, pays the same lover-like attentions to the wrinkled and faded wife that he lavished on the young and blooming bride. The gifted and cultured woman, whose life has been singularly blessed and useful, resumes the pen in her advancing age, and declares to the world she has taught to respect her that the treasures of her heart remain as bright as the treasures of her mind. Mary Cowden Clarke spent fifteen years over the Concordance of Shakespeare, which is so valuable and complete a work that it must hereafter be considered a necessary adjunct to the plays of the great dramatist; and she has written several volumes of sketches and tales of much beauty and elegance; but did she ever indite a more grateful sentence than this we have quoted, which testifies to the possible power and persistence of conjugal love?

The two love-stories which comprise the volume will not add largely to Mrs. Clarke's literary reputation. They read smoothly and agreeably; are aptly molded in the poetic form which suits well the romance of their subject; but they do not stir any exciting emotions of pleasure or admiration. At the most, they will be kindly regarded as the late productions of a cultivated and versatile mind.

Mr. Alcott's School.

RECORD OF MR. ALCOTT'S SCHOOL: EXEMPLIFYING THE PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF MORAL CULTURE. Third Edition, Revised. 2 vol., 16mo., 267, pp. Boston: Roberts Bros.

There may be some that will put the inquiry, Who is Mr. Alcott? To such we would answer, he is Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, of Concord, Mass., the author of "Concord Days," the father of Miss Louisa M. Alcott, and the owner of perhaps the most purely-philosophical mind that was ever born upon our Continent.

The best work of Mr. Alcott's life has been accomplished in the school-room. Here his peculiar and remarkable talent, his learning, and his wisdom found the most fitting arena for their free and full manifestation. Here he could develop and complete his individual and original ideas without constraint, through the spoken word, the avenue most congenial to them. The study of the spirit and the thought, which to him was all-absorbing and important, could be most satisfactorily pursued while he was engaged in drawing out, disciplining, and cultivating the minds of little children. His own mind received the strongest stimulant in quickening them, and enjoyed its most favorable and fruitful employment. Mr. Alcott could never give adequate utterance to himself in writing. The pen cramped his thought. But, in teaching and in conversation, his fine and rare faculties easily came out, and took shape for the apprehension and enjoyment of others.

Nearly forty years have passed since the term of school was held in Boston, of which this volume preserves a record. And yet there was so much vital wisdom in the plan of instruction which Mr. Alcott pursued, that, with all the change and advance in educational systems meantime, his own has neither grown old nor effete. It might be taken as a product of the genius and experience of to-day, there is no such newness and beauty in its prolific suggestions.

There were about thirty children in Mr. Alcott's school at the time of this record. Their ages ranged from 3 to 13 years, but the greater number were about 9 years old. The school-room was spacious, and ornamented with pictures and statuary. Busts of Christ, Plato, Socrates, Shakespeare, Milton, and Scott, occupied prominent places. Mr. Alcott directed his first attention to training the eye of the child, and through that his mind and hand. The chief exercises of the school consisted of Journal-writing, reading, spelling, and conversation, subordinate to which were lessons in geography, arithmetic, and Latin. Great stress was laid upon the study of English, which was pursued by means of writing and spelling words, and tracing them through their various literal and figurative definitions. Mr. Alcott read much himself to the children, from works of genius in order to make them acquainted with great minds, and to form their taste upon the highest models. During these readings he closely test the attention, and questioned them sentimentally, to ascertain their impressions regarding every striking and suggestive word and thought of the author. It was his aim to insure in the mind of the child vivid and exact conceptions of every idea presented to it. It was assisted to get at the inward and spiritual meaning, as well as the outward and material form. The favorite books of teacher and pupil were the Bible, Krummacher's "Parables," Pilgrim's Progress," "The Fairy Queen," and "The Story Without an End," and Miss Edgeworth's tales; but extracts from the best authors, from Plato down, were selected as the occasion made them applicable.

In all the discipline and instruction of Mr. Alcott's school, there was a constant appeal to the moral sense of the children. Every opportunity was improved to consume them of the beauty and use of goodness; and they were gradually brought to adopt habits of self-sacrifice and self-control, and to practice the kindly virtues from an intelligent understanding of their value. The advantages of this mode of teaching were demonstrated in the remarkable intellectual activity and the high moral principle of the pupils. They studied fewer lessons than children in other schools, but those they had were thoroughly comprehended. They went through with fewer books, but they learned to appreciate the best that was in a book, and to appreciate it for their own mental culture.

The peculiarities of Mr. Alcott's system of education excited a great deal of curiosity. To satisfy this as far as practicable, Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, who was at the time acting as the assistant of Mr. Alcott, made a daily record of the exercises of the school during several weeks of the winter session of 1835. This was published, with several additional chapters in further explanation of Mr. Alcott's plan and principles of instruction. The book has long been out of circulation, but is now revived in answer to a considerable demand for it. The great interest inspired by Miss Alcott's "Little Men" has conduced to this inquiry. Many scenes in that work, describing the school at Plumfield, were suggested by the "Record of a School," and Miss Alcott herself was desirous of the republication of the book to which her own owed so much. In a graceful note addressed to Miss Peabody, she says:

"The methods of education so successfully tried in the Temple long ago are so kindly welcomed now,—even the very imperfect hints in the story,—that I cannot consent to receive the thanks and compensations due to the author. Mr. Alcott's genius and character then any of his writings ever can. For this reason the book will have an interest for many readers. But, beyond that, it will have for the parent and instructor an especial value as an exposition of what, in many respects, is the true philosophy of teaching."

The Trinity.

THE TRINITY. By the Rev. F. H. DEMING, A. M. Member of the South Eastern Methodist Episcopal Conference. With an Introduction by Prof. JOSIAH HAVEN, D. D., Chicago. Author of "Mental Philosophy," "Moral Philosophy," etc. 1 vol., 12mo., 318 pp. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

The author of this latest exposition of the Trinity has evidently been inspired to the work by a sincere desire to elucidate the truth, and has executed it with ability and candor. He has passed under a thorough review the testimony of Christ, of Paul, of John, and of the Old-Testament Scriptures; and, from what he considers their united and harmonious evidence, derives the following inferences:

First—That there is but one God, the Father of us all.

Second—That Christ was God incarnate, conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary.

Third—That the Holy Ghost is God's *Spirit*, and is no more a person distinct from Him than is the spirit of man a person distinct from the man himself.

Fourth—That the Divine Trinity is not a trinity of persons, but the three essentials of our God in Christ,—the Father being Deity; the Son the humanity of Christ; and the Holy Ghost, God working in us through His Son. Finally, that this Trinity did not exist until God became incarnate in the person of Jesus.

These opinions are nearly related to the Monarchians, and also of Swedenborg.

The volume is introduced by Prof. Joseph Haven, with a brief sketch of the chief historical doctrines which have arisen, from time to time, in the Christian Church, concerning the Divinity of Christ, and His relation to the Father, in all externals the two are one, and attractive, reflecting credit upon its publishers.

Books Received.

A COMPARATIVE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS. By JAMES C. MOFFAT, D. D. Part II.: HEBREW SCRIPTURES, PROGRESS, AND REVOLUTIONS OF FAITH. 1 vol., 12mo., 316 pp. Boston: Dodd & Mead.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON. In Two Parts. By A. C. TRAVELER. 1 vol., square 12mo., 200 pp. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

THE STRUCTURE OF ANIMAL LIFE: SIX LECTURES DELIVERED IN THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1873. By LOUIS AGASSIZ. 1 vol., 8vo., 139 pp. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Periodicals Received.

The *Excelsior Magazine* for March mingles instruction with entertainment in nice proportions. Among the more thoughtful papers of the first sort are two lately read before the Philosophical Society of Chicago; the one by Prof. D. J. Snider, on "The Thought of the American State System;" and the other, by Mrs. Kate N. Doggett on "The Painter Raphael." Of a lighter cast are a couple of agreeable sketches of Mandelsohn, and Somb America,—the latter accompanied by a full-page engraving. The "Tales from the Operas" are continued with the tragic story of Norma. In addition to these, there are stories by Mrs. E. A. Bryant and March Wilbertson, and poems by Horatio N. Powers and H. H. Newhall. The departments of Fashion and Etiquette are presided over with judgment and good taste. In fact, the entire appearance and conduct of the magazine indicate that it is in the hands of one who is active and competent.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston) contains, among other articles, the continuation of "Prudence Palfrey," by T. B. Aldrich; another chapter of Charles Dudley Warren's "Sabbath;" "A Modern Financial Utopia," by David A. Wells; and poems by Edmund C. Stedman, C. P. Cranch, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

The leading articles in *Lippincott's Magazine* for April (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia) are the continuations of "The New Hyperion," by Edward Strahan, and "Malcolm," by George Macdonald; "Some Recollections of Walter Savage Landor," by T. Anthony Trollope; and poems by Charlotte F. Bates, Margaret J. Preston, and Mary B. Dodge.

In the *Galaxy* for April (Sheldon & Co., New York), "Linley Rochford," by Justin McCarthy, is continued; Hjalmer Hjorth Boyesen describes "A Visit to Tourgenieff;" Richard Grant White devotes a "Linguistic" paper to Charles Astor Bristed; and there are poems by William Winter, Bayard Taylor, and T. W. Parsons.

The current number of the *London Quarterly* (Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York) has articles on "Mary Somerville," "Lombard Street," "John Stuart Mill's Autobiography," "Prosper Merimee," &c.

Midland Monthly for March, W. D. Pratt, Monmouth, Ill.

Millenarian, H. V. Reed, Chicago.

Western Agriculturist, T. Butterworth, Quincy, Ill.

Literature in Boston—Frothingham's Life of Theodore Parker.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 15, 1874.

It is an interesting if not striking coincidence, that, almost simultaneous with the death of President Fillmore, Parton's Life of President Jefferson should appear; and, with the death of Charles Sumner, Frothingham's Life of Theodore Parker,

ONE OF SUMNER'S BEST FRIENDS,

should appear. Would that Parker were here to-day! With what costly ointment would he embalm Sumner for his burial! With what profound recognition of all he has done and suffered for Freedom; with what sublime appreciation of his adamantine integrity and stainless purity; with what tender realization of the deep sympathies and rich affections that glowed at the heart of his whole nature!

Theodore Parker was preaching in West Roxbury, in 1845, when Charles Sumner delivered, before the city authorities of Boston, his famous Fourth-of-July oration on the "True Grandeur of Nations," which brought him much reputation with the reformers, but curses loud and deep from the Boston respectability of that day. Parker was diligently acquainted with Sumner, but he at once wrote him: "I hope you will excuse one so nearly a stranger to you as myself for addressing you this note. But I cannot forbear writing. I have just read your oration on the 'True Grandeur of Nations' for the second time, and write to express to you my sense of the great value of that work, and my gratitude to you for delivering it on such an occasion." From that time until Parker's death, the friendship and respect of the two for each other deepened steadily. When, after a long contest, Sumner was elected Senator, Parker entered in his journal: "*April* 24 (1851). To-day Charles Sumner was chosen to the United States Senate for six years. This is the great triumph of the season. Dear old Massachusetts! Money has not quite eaten the heart out of thee, only out of Boston and its vassal-towns!" He followed Sumner's Congressional career with intense interest and sympathy, not failing to spur him to prompt and very plain speech against Slavery, and sending his hearty "Well done" every time Sumner spoke. It would be worth years of ordinary life if Parker were alive and in Music Hall to-day, to hear the funeral oration he would surely pronounce over Sumner's heroic career and colossal character.

Frothingham's Life of Parker is

A WORK OF REMARKABLE INTEREST

for those who will value it at all. If one is clear in his own mind that Parker was an Atheist and a dangerous man, this book has no significance for him, unless he has candor enough to hold his preposseessions in check, and accept the incontrovertible testimony of the volume,—in which case he will find Parker no Atheist, but a profound believer in God, and religious to a degree rare. Mr. Frothingham does not assume the role of apologist or champion of Parker; he is not studious to make him almost Orthodox for the sake of gaining popular favor for him; nor does he delight in emphasizing the points of antagonism between Parker and his opposers; but evidently seeks to tell truthfully and frankly the story of Parker's life. Just we, and those who shall come after us, may know exactly what kind of man he was.

Unfortunately for the completeness of his work, it does not contain many of the letters included in the Rev. John Weiss' Life of Parker; and these are intrinsically very interesting and almost essential to a full comprehension of the nature and range of his activities. His letters to Seward, Chase, Hale, Sumner, Wilson, Banks, and others prominent in political life, are full of interest even now, though nearly all the questions they discussed have been settled by legislation or by war. The sagacity, the almost prophetic sense of the tearing which the casting out of the evil spirit of Slavery would cause, and the plans for justice and freedom which these letters evince, are quite remarkable. But, though these are omitted, the volume includes a large number of letters not contained in Mr. Weiss' work, and of a more intimate character, revealing more fully

THE INMOST SPRINGS

of his intellectual and moral life. His journals have been copiously drawn from, but the whole is not yet communicated. The author says: "The private journal, to which he committed his most secret thoughts, containing many things of deep significance as illustrations of his interior life, which could not with the least propriety be published, even when their meaning is clear, and which often need interpretation. None of them exhibit qualities inconsistent with a very noble character; but some of them point to secret recesses of feeling which cannot be uncovered."

It is not the object of this letter to give a summary of Mr. Frothingham's book, or an outline of Parker's life, though the temptation is strong to do both; but to give some idea of the elements of interest in this volume, some hint of the strong and the winning features of

PARKER'S CHARACTER:

When he was a little boy, an incident occurred that made a deep impression on him. He was going to school, trudging along across the fields. Suddenly he was accompanied by an old man with long white beard and a patriarchal aspect, who talked with him on the way, told him what a bright boy might become if he would only be strong in resolution, and then disappeared as unaccountably as he came. Theodore often alluded to this adventure in after-life in a manner that betrayed a half-superstitious belief in the mysterious character of the person who, he said, was no inhabitant of the neighborhood; he knew them all. No stranger had been seen in the quiet village. Be he who he might be, the meeting left in with the boy's mind a deep impression, and a sense of the unconscious sum that made the meeting significant.

Parker used to receive many letters asking for the secret of his great attainments in scholarship, and counsel for the conduct of life. So far as the secret can be communicated, it is mostly contained in

SOME RULES

he drew up for his own guidance.

First—Physical.—1. Avoid excess in meat and drink. 2. Sleep regularly in the air at least three hours a day. 3. Always get six hours' sleep. (To this is added in pencil, as an afterthought, "More is better; seven hours certainly; eight hours very often, and always would be most suitable.") 4. Exercise.

Second—Intellectual.—1. Explore a subject when curiosity is awake. Sometimes this is impossible. Note the subject in a book, and examine as soon as possible in this manner: 1. By finding out what I really know about it. 2. Obtaining clear and distinct notions in some way. 3. By stating in words the result of my study, and repeating till it has made a deep impression. Sometimes write them in this book. If this course is pursued, I now in my manuscripts a never-failing delight in my hours when I am too tired to do any kind of work or to sleep. This hanging-garden is always over me; and I rejoice therein as in Nebuchadnezzar, I, my royal city.

I love children and hear all sorts of men; and have the oddest set of intimates you will find any scholarly man to be acquainted with. But I am much a practical man. I never think that any idea is of life are of philosophical and literary activity, with a few friends about me, Nature and children, Good-by!

At the session of the New England Anti-Slavery Society after his death, touching tributes to Parker's memory were paid by Wendell Phillips, Garrison, and the Rev. James Freeman Clarke. From the speech of the last I cull the following:

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF PARKER'S LIFE.

I do not know how to describe with what figure he presented himself to my mind, or to describe how Parker seemed to me in all this varied and accumulated greatness of mind, of heart, and of hand, better than by telling you the incidents of one day of my life. When I was passing out of Italy once by the St. Gothard route, we were in Italy in the morning, on the Italian side of the mountains, surrounded by Italian voices and by the music of Italian nightingales, and were in sight of the opening rewards. Then we began the ascent of the mountain; and, as we ascended, we passed through the valley of sleet, until at last, on the 18th day of May, we came to the snow. Then we took the little sleds, and went on upon them, sliding and flying, until we had surrounded with a great fields of snow, like piling white to the sun; and on one side we saw the fall of a terrible avalanche, with its roar of thunder. So we passed on until we reached the summit of the mountain; and there, descending on the other side, we came at last to where again the snow ceased; and there, taking the diligence, we went on our way down the side of the mountain, through gorges, and ravines, and glaciers, even, the country around growing more and more beautiful, and more like spring to summer, until at last, when we came down toward the Lake of Lucerne, we passed through orchards full of apple-blossoms, and finally crossed the beautiful lake to Lucerne. There we found waiting for us a whole bundle of letters from home—from father, mother, brother, sister, and child—to end the day. When I think of that day's journey, beginning in Italy and ending in Germany; beginning with the nightingales and ending with the blue-birds and glaciers, and, at its close amid the apple-blossoms of Germany, I assure to me that that varied and wonderful day is a sort of type of the life of our friend Theodore Parker; for, in truth, all that is most charming with the most rough and stormy, of cold and cheerless, and hope and estimation, and with all the vital study and activity of the child and youth; its early morning passed in the stern work of climbing up the mountains, and in the cheerless, and sometimes dangerous task of sliding down on the other side, and then the sun over his head, and the great broad fields all around, over which his eye looked; and, all through its afternoon-hours, passing on into an ever-increasing radiance of spring and summer; and ending at last in the green, beautiful home of letters, gratitude, and love.

From the concluding chapter of the book are taken the following estimates of Parker's characteristics by Mr. Frothingham himself:

HIS RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

With him the religious sentiment was supreme. It had room in his being wholly distinct from its mental or moral elements. It was a separate and distinguished from theology, which claimed to give an account of it in words; and from ceremonies, which claimed to embody it in rites and symbols. Never overpowered by intellectual activity, never lost in the mazes of cunning speculation, it preserved its freshness, and bloom, and fragrance in every passage of his life. His sense of the reality of Divine things was as strong as was ever felt by a man of intellectual intelligence. Nothing could ever shake him. Lost its glow; never was damped by misgiving, dimmed by doubt, or clouded by sorrow. The intensity of his faith in Providence, and of his assurance of personal relation to the Infinite Father, was such as few men who sympathize in general with his philosophy.

HIS CRISIS FOR ABSORPTION.

The strength of Parker's affections helped to confirm his faith in conscience, and give intensity to his moral life. He was a mighty lover. His friends were all glorified by his feeling, till they hardly knew themselves. He was a mighty lover. His friends were all glorified by his feeling, till they hardly knew themselves. He was a mighty hater. His enemies were had yet names for them all; kept their anniversaries; loved to have memorials of them about him. But his affectionateness was no more confined itself to his friends than his hatefulness was human; his humanity was remarkable as his tenderness. It gave quick him insight, knowledge, prophetic vision; taught him to see the soul of Truth in things erroneous, the soul of Good in things evil. That he never forgot a kindness, never failed to return a favor, and never neglected an opportunity of rendering service, is not all: his quickness to forgive those who hated him was as remarkable as his devotion to those who loved him. Hatred, it seemed, grew cold in his presence; gave place to admiration; but human qualities commanded his heart. Handsome or otherwise, graceful, accomplished, witty, learned, or otherwise, his love of qualities was the same. Showing his weakness of person was to him but a reason for showing him kindness. Yet no man of woman born ever breathed a whisper of suspicion against his constancy. No order of feeling softened to weakness the texture of his truth.

FAITH IN HUMANITY.

Faith in humanity was a real sequel; love for humanity—for it was his inspiration; sympathy with humanity—this was his consolation. This faith was his key to Literature, Art, Philosophy, Society. Had he been the friend of man, he could not have illustrated his principle more amply: he could not have more forcibly demonstrated it.

HIS INFLUENCE.

The influence of his thought has been very great, not more in the realm of opinion than in the realm of character. Many a man, many a woman, many a gentleman of intelligence, who in the days of the Unitarian controversy, had left his church and minister because he had exchanged with Theodore Parker, remained in his congregation during the War. It occurred one day to his minister to ask pleasantly the reason of his return. He replied, "I went away because I could not hear the smallest meaning of encouragement to Theodore Parker; but when I saw the brave words he was uttering on our soldiers, I ventured to make a different estimate of the man." The youth of America needs the influence of that mind to-day, and will need it yet for many days to come.

The golden grains here given will serve to indicate the real worth of the book, which is a worthy memorial of the remarkable man whose career it illustrates with rare candor and ability.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Cure for a Felon—More About Boring Wells—Farm-Harrows—The Miner Plum; How It Is Propagated, and Its Virtues—Plashing the Osage-Hedge—Shears for Pruning—Orchard-Grass—Clover and Timothy—Manure for Trees at the Time of Planting.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 17, 1874.

A CURE FOR A FELON.

MR. "RURAL."—SIR: If you have been kind enough to give us a valuable lesson in calculating, and I trust that you will help me out of a difficulty by giving me secure for a felon, as that is my present trouble. I have suffered for about a week with a painful felon, of five or three months more of the same kind. Felons ought to be treated as domestic matters. My sister suffered with one last year, and the doctors failed to relieve her. It appears to me there ought to be some simple remedy for such a trouble. I have found a bread-and-milk poultice to be useful, but in this case it is a failure. Our doctor says that it must run its course, which is not at all encouraging. MRS. T. A.

Felons are very troublesome and difficult to manage, if it is indeed possible to manage them at all times. When a felon begins, its first sensation is, that the point of a thorn or brier has been driven deeply into the finger or thumb; and you fancy that, if that could be taken out, the difficulty would be at an end. You prick it open, but no thorn is found, and it gets worse and worse, and, as last is pronounced a felon. In all well-regulated households there are always some remedies that are a sure for almost all evils. For instance, to stop pain in a sore, cut, or bruise of the hand, to hold the offending part over the fumes of burning sugar is resorted to, and generally with success. With others, salt plays an important part, especially in complaints of the throat. Sloan's Ointment, Pain-Killer, Vinegar Bitters, Cherry Pectoral, etc., all have their advocates, who receive, or fancy they receive, benefits from their use. A felon or carbuncle, however, is a pretty tough customer to grapple with; but Mrs. "Rural" has a remedy for both of them. It is simple, and, in all cases that I have seen it tried, has proved effectual; but it is not probable that it will prove so in all cases. This remedy is

THE TINCTURE OF LOBELIA,

that may be had of any druggist for a few cents an ounce. A cotton-rag is saturated with the fluid, and applied to the offending felon, or boil, or carbuncle, and renewed as often as it becomes dry, which, in the fever stage of the complaint, may be once an hour. But you must be patient, for the sore will only slowly abate, though great relief will follow the first application.

The profession describe four kinds of felons, and leaving to the bone, and an application of bread-and-milk poultice sprinkled with laudanum or morphine, is the general remedy. I have great confidence in the lobelia remedy, a case of whose use occurred the present winter. Mrs. "Rural" does not recollect how she came by the recipe, but it was some years since, and she has applied it with success on two occasions in her own family.

In the first stage of some felons, an application of hot lye, made of wood-ashes, is said to arrest it; but, as the doctors all fall back on the lancing remedy, it is probable that, in very severe cases, that should be called in to aid the lobelia. The farmer's wife with a felon is to be pitied; and, if there is a remedy, the profession ought to seek it out. I am surprised that some quack has not advertised a remedy for this common and apparently incurable disease, that thrusts itself on the hands of labor.

WELL-BORING.

ANCONA, Ill., March 4, 1874.

MR. "RURAL."—SIR: I like your idea of boring a well a foot or more in diameter, and tubing it with sewer-tile that will allow the water to come in between the joints, and yet be effectual in excluding sand. But, in our drift-soil, with no rock underneath, I fear that it will serve to inform the tile can be fixed in. But I do not condemn it until thoroughly tested. There are several bored-wells in this county, but they are of little value. They fill up with sand, or in some way fail.

PATTON, Ill., March 9, 1874.

MR. "RURAL."—SIR: The well at this place is down 240 feet, and the tools are fast in the lime stone, as they having chased in on the sand. Before striking the lime stone there appears to be a good supply of water in the second layers of quicksand, but the difficulty appears to be to keep out the latter and allow the water to flow through. In all these kinds of quicksand, in our case, of gravel, there is considerable caving in; and these places have been tubed with stone-drain. We have seen things to learn before we fully succeed with the boring of farm-wells; and, it may be a question if it is not better to invest in a well, say of 4 feet in diameter, even through a stratum of quicksand, and brick up. We are pretty certain to obtain water in less than 40 feet, and often at half that distance. The well-question, as you say, is an important one to the farmer. C. M. S.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Ill., March 10, 1874.

MR. "RURAL."—SIR: Three different well-augur men have been jobbing in this county during the past three years, and so far as I can learn, only two or three of the wells are satisfactory. They appear as all go below the tiling, which is of superior shape, cut to fit the bore of the well. It is evident that the science of well-boring in our drift-clay is not well understood, for that the natural obstacles cannot be overcome. None of the augers used will penetrate the hard-pan. Sometimes they make only a foot in a day, and my well was abandoned at 60 feet and no water. At a much deeper depth, I am told, they struck water, but not enough in the old way, unless some improvement is made in the system of boring. It appears to me that we should use an apparatus like those used in the oil-regions that will penetrate hard-pan and gravel-beds, for these often come in the way. The one I have these holes were bored about 60 feet, and abandoned on account of hard-pan and boulders. These are some of the difficulties in the way of well-boring.

C. E.

FARM-HOUSE.

MARTINSVILLE, Ill., March 4, 1874.

MR. "RURAL."—SIR: Which is the best, the hollow-tooth or the Thomas smoothing-harrow? Both are highly recommended, and cost $22 each. I am told that books are published somewhere during the Winter. I occurred one day to his minister to ask pleasantly the reason of his return. He replied, "I went away because I could not hear the smallest meaning of encouragement to Theodore Parker; but when I saw the brave words he was uttering on our soldiers, I ventured to make a different estimate of the man." The youth of America needs the influence of that mind to-day, and will need it yet for many days to

THE COURTS.

Suit Against an Alleged Untrustworthy Trustee.

Indignation-Meeting of Lamar Stockholders at Rock Island.

Judgments and New Suits.

FEDERAL V. STATE COURTS.

Judge Drummond delivered a decision yesterday on the motion to dissolve an injunction granted in the case of S. S. Miller in bankruptcy. Miller had been adjudicated bankrupt, the charge being a preferential sale to one Baldwin two days before the filing of the petition. When the Marshal took possession under the warrant of seizure, he also took the goods conveyed to Baldwin. The latter immediately sued the Marshal to recover them. An injunction was asked and granted to restrain the prosecution of this suit, and Thursday a motion was made to dissolve it, which, after argument, was taken under advisement.

The Judge remarked that the question involved arose under an act of Congress, and therefore the Federal courts should take cognizance of it. Again, either the Assignee or the Marshal, in order to determine whether this property belonged to the bankrupt, must follow the claimant through all the various courts of the State up to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the claimant must come into the Federal or Bankruptcy Court and have his rights determined. Inasmuch as the only question was as to the guilty knowledge of a fraud having been committed or not, the other facts having been adjudicated on in the Bankruptcy Court, in order to prevent conflicting decisions the case should be kept in the Federal courts. It would not be in accordance with a due administration of the Bankrupt law to allow a party to go into a State court and ask it to adjudicate on his rights.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY TRUSTEE.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Anna E. Wilson, John H. Wilson, and Walter C. Wilson, against John C. Fussey, Sr., John C. Fussy, Jr., Rebecca Fussey, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston, and Hugh A. White, administrator, to set aside the Trustees of the Fussey estate and have new ones appointed. Complainants state that in August, 1871, one John Fussey died, leaving real estate valued at $14,000, and $39,000 worth of personal property. This was in his will dismissed to John C. Fussey, Sr., Mary Fussey, and John Turner, as Trustees, to pay certain annuities, bequests, etc., and these parties were also made executors. Turner soon after renounced his trust. Mrs. Fussey, living in Indiana, has paid no attention to the estate, and its care has therefore been left entirely in the hands of said John C. Fussey, Sr. The complainants allege that this has been the cause of all the difficulties, and that Fussey has squandered his trust. He has, among other things, collected rents amounting to $30,000, and greatly neglected his trust, and committed waste. Moreover, in March, 1873, he invested $13,500 in a brick building in Evanston without any order of court allowing him to do so. As part payment a mortgage was assumed, which is due, and which the estate cannot pay. By this means the estate has its last deposit—of ten thousand dollars—the money paid by him for the building. Fussey, being a boss and shoe merchant, took a store in the building, and made it more comfortable and suitable for his business by adding a shop and charging the cost, $460, to the estate. Some repairs have also been made, and the cost thereof assessed against the estate. No rent, however, has been paid for all these improvements and privileges. When Fussey's receipts were not sufficient, he drew, as is alleged, on the cash of the estate to make up the deficit, or pledged its securities for his own debts. But his loose way of doing business for others has extended to his own affairs, and, in consequence, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him, on which he was, in February last, adjudicated bankrupt.

About this time, also, his bondsmen for the faithful discharge of his duties as executor, hearing of his embarrassments, filed a petition in the County Court to be relieved and discharged from further liability. An order was made on Fussey to procure other sureties, and he, failing to do so, was removed from his position as one of the executors. In view of all these alleged failings, complainants ask that J. C. Fussey, Sr., may be removed from his position as Trustee, and another person more suitable and upright substituted.

BILL TO CLEAR TITLE.

Julia Faxon filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against William C. Dow. She states that in April, 1873, she, having a mortgage on Lots 19 and 22, Block 3, of Adams' Addition, obtained a decree of foreclosure, and at the sale bought them. The mortgagor, Dow, had, subsequent to the execution of the mortgage, given a trust deed to said W. C. Dow. In that trust deed it was provided that Dow should have charge of the property and collect the rents therefrom, to apply on his loan.

THE LAMAR.

Viewing the Lamar Insurance Company from the stockholders' standpoint, it has been a second-class fraud. The Company went out of business, failed, six months before its fire, and the stockholders have been obliged to pay the full value of their stock without receiving a dollar of compensation. At least this is the burden of the refrain sung lately by the stockholders of the Rock Island Branch. The Receiver of the Lamar had begun thirty-eight suits to collect the assessment on the stock, and an indignation meeting was held, and an agreement signed to contest the assessment to the bitter end. Some bitter speeches against the managers of that ill-starred Company were made, and arrangements entered into to employ attorneys to litigate the matter.

ITEMS.

Judge Rogers and Judge Jameson will hear motions for new trials to-day where proper notice has been given.

Judge Tree will also hear motions to-day.

The case of Culbertson against Lyon, involving the legality of "options," was concluded yesterday, and given to the jury.

Judge Gary is still engaged in hearing the "sour-mash" cases of McVeagh against Thorne. It is closely contested, and will probably occupy all day Monday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Woven Wire Mattress Company, of Hartford, Conn., filed a bill against George V. Bunker and W. I. Bunker to restrain them from manufacturing complainant's patent mattress and compel them to account for those already made and sold.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Welf, Kast & Esenger filed a petition in bankruptcy against Samuel T. Hawley, George K. Thorne, and others, composing the firm of Hawley, Thorne & Co., basing their claim on an unpaid note for $1,010, and also on an open account for $542.43, both of which sums are overdue and unpaid. A rule to show cause and a provisional warrant were made out.

In the matter of the State Insurance Company the rule to show cause why the assessment on stock should not be made, as asked two months ago, was continued to April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Western Transportation Company began a suit against Irwin L. Gowen, claiming $1,200.

William J. Carlton brought suit for $1,000 against Frank S. Waters.

Ellen Dillon filed a bill against Hannah Dillon for a partition of Lot 46, in Hall's Subdivision of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Simeon S. Burke commenced a suit in attachment against S. W. Arnsworth for $1,008.22.

The Winona Deposit National Bank sued D. K. Smart for $1,000.

The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company began a suit for ejectment against Neil McLean for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Becker began a suit in trespass against Eugene Hartmann, Luther Summerfield, and Adelia Nilson, laying damages at $5,000.

George E., John R., and David W. Bensley, and Nathan Wagner, brought suit for $1,000 against Isaac Wing.

COUNTY COURT.

Frances H. Farrell was appointed administratrix of the estate of John Farrell, under an approved bond of $20,000.

Chlarette Treacy was appointed administratrix of the estate of James Treacy, and her bond of $4,000 was approved.

Wilhelm Schumacher was appointed administrator of the estate of Robert Hensel, under an approved bond of $2,000.

The claim of Benjamin Simonds, for $389.37 against the estate of Phineas H. Smith, was allowed.

An application was made yesterday before Justice Wallace, of the County Court, by Dr. Peter Greer, to have him released under the insolvent act. The Judge will make final disposition of the case this morning at 11 o'clock.

Illinois Standard—27 to 95, Closed 78.

Judge Tree—964, 1,883, 1,895, 158, and all cases set before March 23.

Judge Farwell—1,026 to 1,050.

Judge Gary—114 to 138, except 115, 120, 121, 123, 133, and 134.

Junior Jameson—No calls announced.

Judge Burke—106 to 132, except 109, 111, 113, 114, 117.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court, Confessions—Winona Deposit National Bank v. Chicago Spring Works, $421.40.

Judge Jameson—John Dickson et al v. S. S. Smith, Antrustus Wallbaum and Joseph R. Young, Jr., Partial, $240.28. Motion for a new trial.—Chicago & North-western Railway Company v. Ezra L. H. Gardner and William Wheeler, $183.60.—Henry E. Pickett v. Richard Edwards, $2,015.75.

Circuit Court, Confessions—Wilhelm Wilbert v. Frank Bendler and Wilhelm Bendler, $600.

Judge Booth—E. B. Sheldon v. Joseph P. Bittenhofer, $37.02.—Bradford Hancock, Assignee, etc., v. Rudolph Foreman, C. W. M. Friedlander, and E. H. Wallace, $25.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The Solution in a New and Original Plan—Inflation, Contraction, and Free-Banking Ideas Harmonized—The Currency Neither Deficient nor Redundant—Specie-Payments the Final Result.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An impartial study of the financial question will demonstrate that the present currency is neither deficient nor redundant, but exactly adapted *to maintain the present scale of prices* of all commodities, including gold, in this country.

Whatever the variation in the amount of currency in circulation, prices will conform thereto, following an inexorable law of economic science, until there is a perfect equalization of volume and price. The rapidity of circulation, the condition of trade, supply and demand, and other causes, affect prices, so that cause and effect are not always discernible, however well established may be the rule. The Inflationists want more currency, because it will cause higher prices and more speculative activity, enabling them to dispose of their property to better advantage, and pay their debts in a less valuable money, or legal-tender. The Contractionists want less currency, because it will cause lower prices, enabling them to buy commodities cheaper, and to live on less income, and collect of their debtors either gold or a more valuable money, or greenbacks which will possess a greater purchasing power. The Free-Banking advocates are probably much less selfishly interested, as they deem the present National-Banking law a monopoly, and, on general principles, are Free-Trade in everything. They are not always mindful, however, what effect Free Banking might have, unless accompanied with proper restrictions as to redemption. The opponents of the National-Banking system believe that the profits of circulation belong to the Government, or the whole people, and not to the capitalists exclusively. When, however, the quantity of the currency and its redemption is provided for, the quality of the currency can be discussed.

Independent of these diverse views and self-interests, justice and equity demand that, sooner or later, the currency be placed on a specie basis; and either contraction, or a slow, steady growth up to our present wants of currency, with the credit of the Government still further appreciated, seems the only method to reach the result. Combine the two, or rather adopt a slow contraction, which gives time in addition for growth and improved Government credit, and specie payments will be accelerated without distress to the debtor-class or the prosperity of the country. The idea of contraction is synonymous with a permanent reduction, or contraction, of the gold-premium; or, in other words, the Contractionists simply want our currency equal to gold in value. How best to reach this solution with the least burden to all, and within a reasonable length of time?

The writer never has believed specie-payments such a bugbear but what a very short time would suffice to put out of deference to the opinions and wishes of others, and the general business of it would be impossible, and a calamity, to force suddenly the issue, he ventures to suggest the liberal period of four years so reduce the present 12 per cent premium to zero, being an annual decline of 3 per cent, or ¼ per cent monthly. To the extent would the greenbacks be steadily appreciated,—causing scarcely a hardship to the debtor-class, in the very slow and steady shrinkage of values, covering a period of years. The great objection to irredeemable paper is its uncertain and fluctuating value, and its want of elasticity, changing continually the prices of all commodities. A standard is wanted, unchangeable, that prices may be affected by only legitimate causes, as supply and demand. Gold is adopted by nations as the nearest possible approach to perfection of a standard; with us, to regain it at present seems impossible, with such diversity of opinion, in Congress and out, as to the ways and means. The only recourse left is to improve and elevate the standard we have adopted, viz.: Government-credit in the shape of irredeemable greenbacks. The method is simple and practicable: The greenbacks must be kept at par, and determined value; they must be redeemed at a fixed time in either gold or in the interest-bearing obligations of the Government,—not a low-rate bond, which looks too much like partial repudiation, but in a good 5 per cent 10-40-year bond, worth par in gold in the markets of the world. When shall that fixed time be? On May 1, 1873. Then our standard will be *Government-credit of greenbacks, redeemable in coin or bonds at par from May 1, 1874, in gold or the United States 5 per cent bonds.* Whatever might be our duty to redeem the greenbacks without this four years' extension, as it were, it has been often shown, and generally believed, it would cause such a fierce contraction as to cause great injustice to the debtor-class, and injure the industry of the country; and, as the greenbacks are payable at the pleasure of the Government, it devolves upon it to select such time as the public good may require.

Furthermore, to fully carry out the ideas thus far advanced, and, during the four years of preparation for specie-payments, to give that elasticity to the currency which the trade of the country demands, and that steadiness to the gold-premium, which represents the fluctuations of the currency, let Congress direct the Treasurer of the United States shall offer to sell 5 per cent bonds for greenbacks, in any quantity, at a fixed price, each month,—commencing May 1, 1874, at 112 (and interest accrued), and gradually reducing the price ½ per cent every fifteen days, until either the greenbacks are all exhausted and forever canceled, or until the Government redeems greenbacks in gold at par. By this method, the gold-premium will depend upon the price of United States bonds abroad, varying only as the credit of our Government rises and falls. When the Government offers bonds at 112, and the London capitalist is willing to pay par in gold for them, the gold-premium will be 12 per cent; if he will pay above par, so much will the premium decline. Gold, in any event, could not advance above 112, unless bonds abroad materially declined, and would gradually recede to par within the four years, from either a lessened volume of currency, or the growth of the country, or improved credit of the Government, or all combined.

And now, to please oursore-distressed friends, the Inflationists, and, at the same time, help along the cause of "Free-Banking"; The National Banking law can be extended at libitum, in connection with the legislation proposed, and all the currency be issued that can be paid for and kept in circulation, when redeemable in greenbacks of the approved standard. "Free-Banking" will give elasticity to the currency, and standing offers of the Government to sell bonds at fixed, established prices will keep the gold-premium from rising, and counteract any evil effects of excessive currency-issues. To please the opponents of the National Banking system, and those who favor sole Government issues for circulation,—and I must simply say have arguments I am strongly partial to,—the same principles herein enunciated of slow contractions, growth of country, and improved Government-credit, and Government control of prices of bonds, and gold as reconed in currency, can be applied, so that the bank-note currency shall be retired, and legal-tenders be the sole currency, redeemable in gold, kept by the Government as reserve. I have, however, cut of courtesy to your opinions, put the National Bank system, or "Free-Banking," more prominently in this plan. The question of reserves, or future redemption of notes in gold, I have left, thinking that, within the four years there will be plenty of time to make arrangements for the "good time coming."

F. B. CHANDLER.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Prof. Zelotes Truesdel, of Flint Mich., has been chosen Superintendent of the State Public School.

—Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, ex-President of the American Science Association, has joined with his wife in a present of a valuable lot of land in Philadelphia to the Young Women's Boarding-Home. The present is estimated to be worth about $10,000.

—The will of Miss Sophia J. Bates, just admitted to probate in Boston, gives $50,000 to charitable bequests, in or near that city, and all her paintings, after certain contingencies, to the Boston Athenæum.

—As Robert Williams was cleaning out a well upon his premises, in the Town of Rose, Wanshara County, Wis., a few days since, he being at the bottom of the well and his wife drawing up the dirt in a bucket, the sides of the well suddenly caved in, covering Mr. Williams up. The neighbors were quickly summoned, and after eight hours of incessant labor, succeeded in unearthing the unfortunate man at a depth of twenty feet below the surface. He was found standing upright, apparently in a deep slumber, and, upon being brought to the surface, speedily revived, having suffered no serious injury.

—The Farmer City (Ill.) *Herald* reports that Joseph McKinley, recently Deputy Sheriff of DeWitt County, returned to Missouri a few days ago, suffering from the effects of that terrible disease, trichinosis, which was contracted by eating a small piece of raw ham, at Mexico, Mo., where he had to change cars. Although he was fearfully sick for a few days, and his flesh was so sore that he could not bear to have anything touch him, he is now rapidly improving, the soreness is nearly all gone, and he is beginning to feel like himself again, excepting that he is very weak.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

Removal of Main Office to New and Spacious Quarters.

Yesterday morning the banking-house of Preston, Kean & Co. occupied their new quarters, Nos. 100 and 102 Washington street, just east of the Methodist Church Block.

The apartment was constructed under their supervision, with a view to the requirements of their business. The interior arrangement and furnishing are tasty and substantial. The spacious room is well lighted and easy of access. The vaults are among the finest in the city, being constructed with 30-inch walls, lined with crome steel and iron, while the door of the money vault is made of the same material. In the latter is placed one of Hall's burglar-proof safes, manufactured under their special direction. It is constructed of alternate plates of soft and hardened steel, contains two heavy burglar-proof chests and is considered the best safe in the West. The office has been arranged with special view to the convenience of customers, and in this respect is unexcelled in the city.

This house holds an enviable position, doing an extensive business in gold, Government and other securities, for which they have a separate department.

Welcome to Shoppers.

Just at this time of the year, when spring trade is opening, many persons will be found looking about to determine what they shall buy for spring service. Such parties we are always pleased to see, and intend that they shall invariably receive the same polite attention shown to buyers. Our styles are the very latest Broadway cuts. The fabrics of which our garments are made include the newest designs of foreign and domestic goods, and we feel that an acquaintance with our stock and way of doing business is all that is needed to make customers out of lookers. One price, positive and definite, is the rule. C. Whitney, the clothier for all ages, Nos. 134 and 136 State street, opposite the Palmer House.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.—Sunday's Train.

The Pacific Express for Omaha, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and all points in the far West, will leave on Sunday, March 22, 1874, by "The Great Burlington Route," starting from the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 10 a. m., and stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. Tickets and sleeping-car berths may be had at 63 Clark street, and at the depots. Through tickets reading via Chicago & Northwestern, or Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, will be good on this train.

D. W. HITCHCOCK,
General Passenger Agent.

"Eureka."

Croft Bros., Merchant Tailors, 157 South Clark street (up-stairs), have their full stock of spring goods all ready for business. Their styles are now fully decided, and they would particularly call attention to their two and three-button "Eureka" coat, which is meeting with general favor. Their style of cutting and trimming is unsurpassed. Call and see them if you wish an elegant suit at reasonable figures. They have handsome parlors up-stairs, with small expense, and are practical cutters themselves.

The Best Starch.

"Duryea's" "Satin Gloss Starch" and "Duryea's Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Use it once and you will use no other.

MILWAUKEE, June 15, 1872.—After using Duryea's Starch in my hotel laundry for ten months, I can recommend it as being the whitest, strongest and most glossy starch I can purchase. Lansing Bonnell, Proprietor Cowhall House.

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

Whether in the city or from the country, should make it a point to call on G. S. Richardson & Co., second floor of Nos. 126 and 130 Franklin street, as these gentlemen are offering a splendid assortment of boots and shoes at prices that cannot be beat. Call and see what they will do for you.

Superb Office-Rooms.

The American Express Building, on Monroe, near State street (built at a cost of $300,000), contains numerous eligible office-rooms, probably the finest and best appointed in the world. It already contains a small representation of the legal fraternity. Mr. A. L. Stimson, occupying Room No. 10, is the building agent to rent offices.

Bargains in Pianos.

A few good seven-octave rosewood pianos, at prices from $200 to $300.

Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK houses, boarding for gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $5.50.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT AL-cove room, with room off; also single room for gentlemen; board in family if desired; references required.

600 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FUR-nished room, with all the modern improvements, with board, first-class in every particular, also two gentlemen or lady and gentleman; no other boarders; references exchanged.

West Side.

1554 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room, $6 and $7 per week. Day board, $4.

934 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a front alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also other desirable rooms.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a front alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also other rooms.

A COUPLE WISHING A LARGE FRONT ROOM, having every convenience, and with a choice attached, in a private family, in the neighborhood of Union Park, can address C., care of West Division Carrier No. 32. Price $20; references will be exchanged.

North Side.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished single and double rooms, with or without board; five minutes' walk from Madison and State.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, PER-manent board in a private family, with use of unfurnished rooms; or room with alcove, with or without board; references. Terms must be moderate. Address, First No. 32 State-st., Room 4, station towns and location.

MUSICAL.

PARTIES WANTING TO RENT OR PURCHASE pianos will find a good assortment, and low prices, at PROSSER'S CO.'S, 78 State-st.; near Van Buren.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ONE'Y OC-tave pianos, nearly new; price, $225. Repairing and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory, 235 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—BUILDING MATERIAL, OR PARTY to build brick house costing about $2,000, and take pay therefor in vacant lots. Address, for 5 days, Z 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR 1,000,000 GOOD, well-burned brick. Satisfactory agreement to the Block Yards. Address H 28, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SMART AND ENERGETIC Agents to sell an article used by every one. Profits large; sells at sight. Call at Office, in Otis Block, 128 La-Salle-st., Room 1.

AGENTS WANTED—RELIEF FROM STEAM IN rooms (also from waste of material and coal) by using Prosser's Cullinet, Every owner of a building needs the Exposition. Reliable business men wanted. DRAKE & REMINGTON, Managers, 64 Market-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC Sewing Machine on easy monthly payments; work given if desired. 184 and 186 South Clark-st., near Adams.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELORNEY, 89 SOUTH Clark-st., Chicago. Agent for Machines on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Tested, warranted, sold, and repaired. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 66 Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH—PROF. DE GOURNAY HAS MOVED from 168 Indiana-av. to 36 Wabash-av. The Professor's comprehensive method is taught by his system of one lesson. Classes will fall to give satisfaction to all who wish to acquire, speedily, a correct knowledge of the French language.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—EX-aminations for admission will be held at the Institute, Boston, Mass., on June 17 and 18, and Sept. 16 and 17. Catalogues can be had on application to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EXTRAORDINARY chance for cash buyer. Lot 24x100 feet, with 3-story and basement brick, cost $30,000; lease for 7 years without renewal; rent, $2,400 per year, and only $7,000 cash required. Apply to owner, 1 Metropolitan Block, Room 4, or to ESAIAS WARREN, in Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BRICK AND BASE-ment house, with lot 24x100 feet, on Michigan-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; also, 2-story and basement house, with barn and lot 40x100 feet, on Dearborn-st.

1-story and brick basement house, with lot 25x100 feet, on Rutledge-st.

2-story and brick basement house, with lot 25x100 feet, on Rutledge-st.

1-story and basement brick, with lot 20x100, 220 South Leavitt-st.

2-story and basement brick, with lot 20x100, 222 South Leavitt-st.

These houses are for rent to good tenants from May 1, if not sold.

Prices in case of sale very low, or will exchange for clear suburban lots or acres. For full particulars call on

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 139 WALNUT-ST. House and lot, on Michigan-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts. Also, lot on Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth. Two houses and lots, Chicago-av., corner Division. Two houses and lots, Noble-st., near North-av. Lots 24x100, Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. Lots on Madison-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. All of the above will be sold very low.

LEVI WING & CO., 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY on South State, both improved and unimproved; the best speculative property in Chicago, but must be sold. If you desire a great bargain here is your opportunity. Inquire of owner, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUND-ed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 7 per cent. Apply to the owner, ELBRIDGE G. KEITH, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON MONTH-ly payments, 6 cottages and 3 two-story houses, on Polk and Taylor-sts., between Wood and Paulina-sts. The cheapest property in the market. Apply to GEORGE CADWELL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT $26 PER FOOT, TWO LOTS ON Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD.—THE finest street south of city limits. Will have water, gas, and sewerage this season. Choice lots on this beautiful thoroughfare at low prices and on very easy terms. The attention of home-seekers is particularly called to this property, which possesses every advantage for convenience and elegant residences. Enquire of or address JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Agent, 1 Metropolitan Block, Boulevards. It is 10c fare each way, and is to be beautifully improved at expense of South Park Commissioners and by March 1, 1875, in order for all time, without taxation to the property. Please call for circular and plat of this property. O. ESAIAS WARREN, in Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON PARK-AV., near Hoyne-av., Satory, brick basement, $6,000. Owner going to leave. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON INDI-ana-av., north of Twenty-second-st., and a portion of said amount (say $2,000, payment) will remain on long time. HELM & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 8 PARK-AV., EAST OF WOOD. Lot 24x132, good barn. MEAD & COE, 92 La-Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A nice cottage of 10 rooms on Burnside-st., near Twenty-sixth-st. J. C. McCORD, Basement Portland Block.

FOR SALE ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—A Choice cottage and lot in nice neighborhood, 479 West Lake-st. Also, 2 Dearborn-av. lots, $1,000 each. S. T. GAGE, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER CALUMET-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. 2 choice lots for sale cheap for cash. Inquire of owner, 1 Metropolitan Block, Room 4, or address O. ESAIAS WARREN, in Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND ON EASY terms, a first-class residence, with large lot, on Carpenter-st., near Washington. S. D. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STORY AND BASE-ment house, with lot 24x100 feet, on North-av., between Clybourn-av. and Larrabee-st. Will exchange for clear property in Chicago. Price, $6,000. Terms, $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to owner, 1 Metropolitan Block, Room 4, or to ESAIAS WARREN, in Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—STORE AND BASE-ment, 24x100 feet, on Clybourn-av., between Chicago Court-House and Division-st. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to owner, 1 Metropolitan Block, Room 4, or to ESAIAS WARREN, in Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DWELLINGS ON JACK-son-st., near Paragon; price low. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., COTTAGE AND basement, with lease of lot; offered at a bargain; will pay 25 per cent on price. $3,000. Dayton-st., cheap for cash. Also, lots in fine neighborhood, on easy terms. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 1048 Michigan-av., with furniture if desired; also 2 lots on Cottage Grove-av., 50 feet each. Apply to Mr. and Mrs. HAMILTON, Room 1, 84 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH, 120 feet, Thirty-fifth-st., at a bargain. GEORGE A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—ONE new 2-story 10-room house, and one new 6-room cottage, on Lincoln-av., near Belden-av. Also, 2 lots on Belden-av. Apply to owner, on premises, or at 1 Metropolitan Block, Room 4.

FOR SALE—2 ACRE BLOCKS NEAR CITY LIM-its and railroads. Over 160 per cent gain realized by subdividing. This is a bargain. ALEX. H. GUNN, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON South Park avenue, second door south of Brook (Twenty-first), with all modern conveniences; lot, 66x132; fine large stable; elegant shade trees; near Drexel Boulevard and lake; possession tendered to good schools, steam and horse cars. Will sell at reasonable price on easy terms, and give possession as soon as desired. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE MONEY MORTGAGES bought and sold. Money invested on real estate security. J. L. McKEEVER, 207 State-st., in bank.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $22,500 ON SECOND MORT-gage for one year. Property worth $8,000; incumbered $5,000. Address H 31, Tribune office. Will pay 10 per cent interest and 5 per cent commission. Abstract brought down to date. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE FOR A FEW days, at a bargain, my fruit farm at St. Joe, Mich., one of the best in the State, completely set with all the choicest kinds of fruit, and all in a fine, healthy condition; will pay for itself in three years, and is a rare opportunity. Address H 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES IOWA COAL LANDS AT $5 per acre if taken soon. Clear of incumbrance. One portion at a bargain for somebody. Address Q M, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED BUSINESS PRO-perty. We have $35,000 to $50,000 worth of good inside residence ground, part clear; part incumbered, for sale. Will take a good piece of property in desirable locality and pay some money. Want to meet owners. LEA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

WANTED—ON LONG TIME, FOR IMPROVING Adams-st., a lot 24x100 feet. Address, for 5 days, Z 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on South or West Side; will pay half cash or income as investment. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON the West Side on LaSalle-st., or east of Clarke-st., in first-class neighborhood; must be cheap, and worth the money. Address Q 33, Tribune office, giving full description and price. W. H. T., Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, OR LOTS, north of Chicago-av., and west of Franklin-st., in exchange for parts of an improved business block in the West Division, between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts., or No. 220 South Water-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—HOUSE AND LOT from $6,000 to $8,000, on West Side, north of Madison and south of Chicago-av. Address, for 5 days, Z 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR LOT OF THE value of $3,000 to $4,000, on West Side, north of Madison-st. Address H 30, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A DELIGHTFUL HOME near the lake shore; house nearly new; finished in oak; modern conveniences; commands a view of the lake shore for twenty miles; 2 minutes' walk from depot; 30 minutes' ride from the city; 3 churches and a flouring mill within 5 minutes' walk; church exercises in the depot. Terms, $1,000 cash, balance easy. Inquire of J. W. P. HOVEY, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS AT ENGLE-wood. Lots on gravel and macadamized pavements, with sidewalks, within 2 minutes' walk of the depots. Excellent location. STOFFORD, BYRNE & CHAPIN, Room 4, and Mooney's Block, Englewood, Road 7.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AND LOTS NEAR graded school and High School at Ravenswood, 25 minutes from Chicago Court-House; 1, 2, and 4 years' time. Apply to owner, Mr. W. J. JONES, 161 La-Salle-st., 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE INVESTMENT—4 ACRES adjoining city limits; small cash payment, balance on easy terms. Also, 10 acres adjoining, cheap, if sold before it is paid for. LEA & COATES, 168 Washington.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—18 LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD for $4,500; one-third cash; worth $6,000. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN HAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large new residence, barn, large lot, and fruit; 2 minutes' walk from depot. Also, 2 lots on depot. GEO. KIM-BALL, 65 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN OAKLAND, KEN-wood, and Hyde Park; also fine building lots in same places. Call at my office and get my maps, which will be sent to any one short notice. S. E. CRIDDLEWOOD, 92 Madison.

FOR SALE—TO SPECULATORS—WE HAVE 1 tract 6½ acres each, 9 tracts 10 acres each, 1 tract 8 acres, all choice property, and near the depot at Englewood. Also, 1 tract 10 acres, 1 mile from depot, for $500. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, AND 1 acre, one-half improved and two-half timber, near depot, Southwest Chicago & Pacific Railroad; cheap; price, $600; cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agent. Instance, J. G. BARLE, owner, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—BLOCK HOUSE, ORCHARD SHADE trees, 10 acres good for garden, market garden lot near, one mile from Robey-st. telegraph office; 30 to 40 miles from Chicago; $425 each; $10 monthly. Call on Ft. Wayne Railroad, J. G. BARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—BY A BRAINERD, OWNER; 2 choice properties at Kenwood, Hyde Park, and South Englewood, cheap; by lot or acre. At latter place, new 8-room house near Nineteenth-st. depot. Room 37, 152 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE—CHOICE RESIDENCE property by the lot or acre; 5 acres and upward; reserved down if improved. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 20 acres near depot at a bargain. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—VERY cheap, lots in Washington Heights; block from 3 depots. JAMES T. KENT, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE RENTS BUY A HOME! SIX good houses and 2 lots in Glenwood, four splendid lots at Steele's Station, with each house; terms, $100 cash, balance monthly payments by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 122 and 124 State-st.

FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, LOTS 1 block from Thirty-ninth-st., Grand Boulevard and Washington Heights. By W. WATSON, 103 LaSalle-st. Will exchange.

FOR SALE—TWO HALF-ACRE LOTS AT SOUTH Englewood (a suburb of, and 9 miles from, Chicago), 10 minutes' walk from depot; $300 each; $50 cash, balance in 10 months; or will exchange for vacant lots in Chicago. S. DANIELS, 26 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 1. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS; two new 2-story and basement houses, 8 rooms each, on Fifty-first-st., 2 to 3.

TO RENT—DWELLING 67 HUBBARD-ST., EIGHT rooms. Also several beautiful cottages; list of May 1 at 23 W. Water-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE LARGE BRICK house, 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, just west of Union Park, near cars; very close to the business part of the city. Rent low. Address Q 29, Tribune office. Will be ready April 1; or will rent to Dec. 1, 1874, at 25 State-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WITH ALL THE modern improvements, on Twenty-second-st. Apply to BARNES, WARD & DEARBORN, 23 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 305 WEST MAD-ison-st., 10 rooms. House in good repair; gas and water. Apply at 29 South Water-st. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—$30—TWO NEAT SIX-ROOM COT-tages in the Grove, on Archer-av., at north city limits. Apply at Room 11, 122 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURN

FOREIGN.

The Carlist Army of 12,000 Men Marching on Madrid.

Arrival Home of the British Ashantee Expedition.

The German Reichstag Again Rejects the Army Bill.

Proposed Governmental Reforms in Japan.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 20.—The Carlist military agent in this city has received a dispatch from the Carlist Junta, in Bayonne, saying that Gen. Palastos is marching in the direction of Madrid with 12,000 men, after defeating, with great loss, the Republican column under Collejo, near Mingelanilla, forty-four miles southeast of Cuenca.

MADRID, March 20.—The publication of other than official war news is forbidden.

BAYONNE, March 20.—The Carlists have captured an outlying fort at Bilboa. Forty men belonging to the garrison were taken prisoners. The bombardment of the city continues.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 20.—The Twenty-third Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusileers, who arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from the Gold Coast of Africa, disembarked this morning in the presence of the Mayor and corporation, who presented them with an address and a regimental goat to replace the one that died at Cape Coast Castle. Upon the conclusion of these ceremonies, the regiment marched to the railway station and lunched, before leaving town. The entire route from the dock-yard to the railway station was beautifully decorated and crowded with enthusiastic people, cheering lustily for their favorite corps. There were many affecting scenes in the streets. The troops wore the uniform used in the Ashantee campaign. The weather was beautiful. The steamship Sarmatian, with the returning Highlanders on board, is in sight off Portsmouth. They will land to-morrow.

LONDON, March 20.—Steamer Manitoban, from the Gold Coast, with Gen. Wolseley on board, is signaled.

Lord Salisbury, Indian Secretary, announces a loan of $50,000,000 for India, of which $15,000,000 are immediately necessary.

SUNDAY FLOOD.

The waters of the Thames rose rapidly to-day, and overflowed its embankments in this city, flooding adjacent streets and warehouses. Putney was inundated.

The report of the *Daily News* that the Fenian convicts will soon be released is generally discredited.

THE WHALLEY CASE.

In the House of Commons to-day, a motion was made that the letter of Chief Justice Cockburn, in regard to the Whalley commitment for contempt of Court be offered to the Committee on Privileges, but on the suggestion of Disraeli it was referred to a select committee.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

Disraeli gave notice that the Government would ask for an adjournment of the House from March 31 to April 13. He advised that a session be held to-morrow, and that next week be devoted to the passing of bills of supply. He promised that the budget would be ready on the 16th of April.

IRELAND.

In the report of the address, Dr. Butt moved an amendment representing the dissatisfaction of Ireland with the present system of Government, and declaring it to be the duty of Parliament to consider speedily the means of removing such discontent. Dr. Butt said the Irish asked for the management of their local affairs, leaving to Parliament the control of supreme matters. The government of Ireland was based on distrust. The people asked the new Prime Minister, not for immediate rule, but for a complete policy of conciliation.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin seconded the amendment.

Messrs. Newdgate and Gladstone opposed it. Mr. Gladstone argued that such a division of legislation as the amendment proposed was impracticable. There was no authority to declare what affairs could be considered exclusively Irish.

Lord Robert Montagu, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Johnston, and others supported the amendment.

Sir Michael Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied the gravity of the grievances. He said each party in Ireland interpreted "Home Rule" according to its own particular wants.

The discussion then closed, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 51 to 114.

THE RISE IN THE THAMES.

was caused by a remarkably high tide all along the eastern coast of England. Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Hull were partially flooded.

THE PATENT LAWS.

The deputation from the Associated Chamber of Commerce waited to-day upon Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, and urged the advantages of an International Convention to assimilate the patent laws of all countries, beginning with those of Great Britain and the United States. Lord Derby replied that such assimilation was desirable.

Lord John Manners, the new Postmaster-General, has been re-elected to Parliament.

Gen. Wolseley arrived at Portsmouth this evening.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 20.—The Committee of the Reichstag has voted a second time against fixing the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000 men.

KONIGSBURG, March 20.—Navigation to the city is reopened.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Advices from Yokohama state that early in January a memorial, signed by many of the leading statesmen of Japan, was presented to the Mikado, in which the Administration is assailed boldly, and many radical reforms demanded, chiefly the establishment of a national legislative body. The Government replied to the effect that the subject alluded to had long been under Government consideration, and the establishment of a Parliament had some time previously been decided upon.

The Treasury Department has presented an earnest protest against future regulation of the tariff by treaties. Toward the last of January $125,000 was paid to each of the three foreign representatives who had announced their determination to extort the balance of the Simonoseki indemnity in case certain commercial and other concessions should not be granted by the Japanese. These installments were for England, France, and Holland. No part of the amount due to the United States was offered to Mr. Bingham, in accordance with the wishes expressed by him to that effect.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 20.—A meeting of Deputies of the extreme Left was held at Versailles to-day. It was resolved that on the presentation of the new electoral bill a demand should be made for the maintenance of the present law, and the dissolution of the Assembly on the 28th of June.

The Duke of Padua and other distinguished persons who took part in the recent demonstration at Chiselhurst have been removed from Mayoralties and other offices held by them under the Government.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 20.—The Emperor, having accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Ministry, has appointed Herr Ritto President of the new Council of Ministers.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Kingston (Jamaica) *Gleaner* of March 7 says: "In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Government, inquiry will shortly be held in respect to the British subjects captured on board the steamer Virginius and shot by order of Gen. Burriel."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20.—Steamships Idaho and Assynia, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Arrived steamship Australia, from Glasgow.

JOURNALISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 20.—E. C. Chapin, of Chorles City, Ia., has purchased a one-half interest in the Davenport *Gazette* for $25,000. The interest is held by the late Dr. J. H. White, who died last fall. The Gazette Company is now composed of E. C. Chapin, W. M. Potter, and H. G. Harris, of Waterloo.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 20.—Daniel R. Johnson, Superintendent of the County Poor-House, to-day commenced an action against W. H. Walker, of the Wisconsin *Rem*, for libel, laying his damages at $5,000. A warrant for the arrest of Walker was issued to-day by Court Commissioner Cleveland.

OUR NEW STATE-HOUSE.

Alleged Irregularities in the Construction Charged—Not Much of a Case Made Out.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—The House Committee on Public Buildings met to-night to investigate the alleged irregularities in the building of the new State-House. John S. McLean, of Chicago, addressed the Committee, reiterating the charges already printed in these dispatches, and charged further that Piquenard, the architect, was an employe as a domestic servant; that the work was being badly done; that the material was not good; that the plaster of Paris got from Fort Dodge, Iowa, was not as good as Michigan plaster. Cochran wanted brick arches, but they put in plaster of Paris. On cross-examination, the witness admitted that he was an

APPLICANT FOR THE ASSISTANT-SUPERINTENDENCY.

He denied that he was present in the interest of the plasterers, but he was in the interest of men in Chicago who desired to have the work open to competition, and not done by the day.

Mr. Smith, of Smith & Eastman, contractors for the plain plastering, complained that the specifications for ornamental plastering were prepared in a way to

MYSTIFY BIDDERS,

and gave the contract to a friend of Piquenard. He read the specifications, showing that Fort Dodge plaster got the preference for the first and third coats. He complained that the architect treated him unfairly. He made no complaints against the Commissioners. He made

A MISTAKE OF $10,000

in bidding on the ornamental plastering. He wanted to get out of the plain plastering by assigning his contract to the man who might get the fancy plastering, in case it was let by competition.

The witnesses offered any quantity of hearsay evidence, but seemed to know nothing of their own knowledge. When it transpired that one of the witnesses was a

DISAPPOINTED APPLICANT

for office, and the other was bit on a contract, the Committee thought they saw the animus. A list of witnesses was given, but the Committee did not seem to think it necessary to call on them.

OBITUARY.

Death of Peter Navarre, a Pioneer Scout, and One of the Claimants to the Honor of Killing Tecumseh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 20.—Peter Navarre, the most distinguished of the scouts who served on the American side during the War of 1812, in the operations of the different armies of the Northwest, died here to-day, at the age of 89. He, his four brothers, the Shawanee Chief Logan, and Maj. William Oliver were the scouting party upon which the different armies depended at all times. They succeeded in escaping at Hull's surrender, made their way to Harrison's headquarters, and returning, succeeded in making their way into the beleaguered Fort Wayne with intelligence which prevented that stronghold from falling into the hands of Tecumseh. Peter Navarre was present at the massacre of the River Raisin, a disaster he had vainly attempted to prevent by his urgent entreaties to Gen. Winchester. After seeing that the day was lost, he and his brothers escaped by concealing themselves under the bank of the river. During the siege of Fort Meigs, he and one brother succeeded in

PASSING THE LINES OF THE BRITISH

and Indians after five futile attempts had been made to send dispatches for acquittance. He participated in the Battle of the Thames, in Col. R. M. Johnson's command, and was one of the claimants to the

HONOR OF KILLING TECUMSEH.

If he did not kill him, he at least buried him, being of those sent by Gen. Harrison to identify and bury Tecumseh's body. So highly was Navarre's value to the Americans esteemed by the British that Gen. Proctor issued a formal order from Malden, offering a reward of $1,000 for his scalp. After the war closed, Navarre returned to a little piece of ground at the mouth of the bay, which he became possessed of, and has since resided there, eking out a scanty living from it, since he had all of the pioneer aversions to regular agriculture, and as a farmer was not a conspicuous success. The Government granted him

A SMALL PENSION,

which helped somewhat towards making both ends meet. He was always highly esteemed by the Northwestern Provinces and the soldiers of the War of 1812, and was a prominent figure in all their reunions. He will be given a public funeral to-morrow, and buried with military honors.

WON'T EXPLODE.

The North Carolina Mountain Still Refuses to Erupt—A Similar Spell Experienced by That Eminence in 1812—Superstitious People in Eastern Tennessee Hold a Protracted Meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 20.—The following telegram from Marion, the county seat of McDowell County, in which Bald Mountain is located, is the latest and most reliable information yet received here: Bald Mountain, in the southwestern part of McDowell County was shaken a few days since by volcanic throes, and some of the inhabitants in the neighborhood became much excited and alarmed. However, one of the oldest citizens says that the shock was not severer than it was in 1812. We have no reliable information of the emission either of fire or smoke.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—For the last twenty days the greatest excitement has prevailed in the vicinity of Bald Mountain, N. C., in consequence of subterranean convulsions. The people for miles around assembled in a private house and engaged in devotional exercises for sixteen days and nights, under the ministrations of the Revs. George and Billy Logan, Baptist preachers, and J. M. Sumley, a Methodist minister. About 100 made profession of religion. The closing scenes of the meeting are represented as most peculiar and wonderful.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Daniel Lawler, the head waiter at the Pacific, who was reported as unlikely to recover, was much better last night, and will likely in time get well, although his condition is somewhat precarious yet.

Thursday night the millinery store of Isaac Michael, Nos. 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, was broken into by burglars, but they were frightened away before they took any booty, although they had piled up a large quantity of valuable goods to carry away.

About two months since thieves broke into a house on Ashland avenue, and, pointing pistols at the heads of the inmates, compelled them to be quiet while they ransacked the house. Yesterday Michael Fitzgerald and Michael Kelley were arrested by the West Side authorities and locked up in the Madison Street Station. They are thought to be the parties who committed the above-mentioned robbery.

William, or as his friends call him, "Billy," Dunn, wishing to show his utter contempt for the whisky movement, got drunk last evening, and, posting himself in front of an Italian restaurant on Madison street, he drew from the recesses of his pocket a seven-shooter, and intimated his desire to blow the top of some one's head off. Officer Kennedy thought Billy's language hardly courteous, so he arrested him, and put the belligerent young man behind the bars of a Madison Street Station cell.

Charles Tierney, who wants to be an engineer, and with the "Brotherhood" stand, was arrested last evening by Officer Harding for representing himself to the C., R. I. & P. R. R. as a competent engineer, when he is nothing of the sort, and on the strength of his representations obtaining an employe's time-table, torpedoes, and engineer-lamp. On his person were found two pawn-tickets for overcoats that have been identified as stolen, and also a bunch of keys, for which an owner is wanted.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—CATTLE.—The market opened buoyant; cattle ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs brought an advance of 1/2@3/4c; 1,250 to 1,400 lbs, 1/4c higher weights from 1/4@1/2c advance; the highest price, 7 1/4c, for choice Illinois, the ruling price for fair weights; butchering steers, 6@6 1/2c.

HOGS.—Corn-Fed—Active and higher at $5.00@5.50; sales, $5.10@5.30 for working cows, 5 1/2@6c.

VEAL CALVES.—Dull and ready sale at 7@8 1/2c, live weight.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 7 cars; less than last week. Market a trifle off in price. No receipts of Canadians. Common to fair sheep, $7.00@7.50; fair to good, $7.50@8.00.

CRIME.

Horrible Murder of Five Persons in St. Clair County, Ill.

Further Particulars of the Fight with the Gads Hill Robbers.

Other Criminal Matters.

Further Particulars of the Fight with the Gad's Hill Robbers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON CITY, Mo., March 20.—Detectives Allen, of Chicago, and Wright, of St. Louis, had been in the vicinity of the Youngers for several days, and had shadowed them from Gad's Hill through Springfield and other Southwestern Missouri places. The detectives on Tuesday, in company with ex-Sheriff Daniels, left Osceola, and at the house of one Swiffer, whose sons had frequently been seen with the Youngers, they inquired the way to another house, but started in the wrong direction. This aroused the suspicions of the Youngers, who were in the house taking dinner, and they followed with the result already known.

A minister who came in this afternoon states he saw a young lady yesterday who had met Jim Younger and noticed that he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the left side.

Five Persons Murdered in St. Clair County, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The *Globe* has a special from Belleville, Ill., which gives a brief account of the most horrible murder, supposed to have been committed to-day, three miles from Centerville, St. Clair County, Ill. The victims were Fritz Stillzenritter, aged about 60; his son and daughter-in-law, and two small children, one an infant. The dead bodies were discovered about 6 o'clock this evening by Esquire Thomas, who was in the neighborhood. The throats of the two men were cut, and the skulls of the woman and children crushed. Who committed the atrocious crime or what the purpose, is not known. The murdered family lived on a farm three miles south of Centerville, on the road to Tastown.

The Warren County (Ia.) Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANOLA, Ia., March 20.—For some time the Board of Supervisors of Warren County, Ia., have been investigating the books for the past eight years, during which time Col. B. H. Henderson was Treasurer of this county. That investigation is now nearly completed, and Col. Henderson is found to be a defaulter for from $20,000 to $25,000. This is the first time during the eight years that the books have been thoroughly examined, and the result is astonishing to Mr. Henderson's friends. His enemies, at his last election, made charges of this nature against him, but he was re-elected by over 500 majority. He was not a candidate for re-election last fall, and upon going out of office the demand was general for a thorough investigation of the affairs of this office. He has been the most popular man in the county, and since the organization of the county, twenty-four years ago, he has been almost continuously in office as Sheriff, County Judge, State Senator, Colonel in the army, and County Treasurer.

The Pittsburgh Conspiracy Cases.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 20.—In the great conspiracy-hearing against Thomas H. Blair, Frank Ardary, Robert Dickson, Robert J. Gross, and John Ross, charged with conspiracy last fall to cheat the city out of $514,000 through the Nation Bank, before Ald. McMaster, to-day, the prosecution asked the discharge of Messrs. Blair and Ardary, as there was no evidence against them, and, as to Mr. Blair, it was shown that the bank owed him some $14,000, and that he had helped it out to the amount of $50,000, notes having been discounted by the bank for which he never received credit. He and Mr. Ardary were honorably discharged. As to Ross and Dickson, a decision was reserved till Monday. The Grand Jury is acting on the charges of fraud and embezzlement against Ross, now before them, and are likely to find a true bill, as the evidence against him is very clear.

A Buffalo Contractor Convicted of Perjury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 20.—During the past three days the trial of John Ortner, city contractor, for perjury, has been in progress in the Court of Sessions in this city. Ortner was awarded contracts to repair the outlets of various city sewers, and it was charged that he swore falsely to accounts presented for work which was never done. This morning the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." Sentence was deferred until next Monday afternoon. This is the first case of fraud against the city that has been in our County Court, and has attracted much interest.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A Labor Riot in Woodford County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPARLAND, Ill., March 20.—Another small war has broken out. Gov. Beveridge received a telegram to-day from Minonk, Woodford County, saying that a riot was in progress, growing out of the fact that the miners had struck and Norwegians had been put in the mines, and calling on the Governor for arms and ammunition. Adjt.-Gen. Higgins was at once dispatched with forty rifles, loaders and ammunition; and the Sheriff of the county was directed to call out the posse and to use the necessary force to promptly quell the riot.

LATER.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—Later advices from Minonk are to the effect that the disturbance has been quelled without serious results.

MINONK, Ill., March 20.—A riot occurred here last night among the miners of the Chicago and Minonk Coal Company. The Company discharged all the Union men, and procured a number of Norwegians. As the men came from work last night, the wives of the Union men attacked the wives of the Norwegians at the pit houses with eggs and tin-pans. This morning the President procured the arrest of the women, and they had him arrested for knocking down some of their number. A serious time is expected. The Mayor has telegraphed the Governor for arms and soldiers.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MINONK, Ill., March 20.—Some time ago a man named Murphy came here and organized a miners' union. The President of the Chicago & Minonk Coal Company, upon the formation of the Union, discharged all the men who had joined it. A large number of Norwegian miners were brought here, and upon their arrival the discharged miners congregated at the Company's shaft and attempted to prevent the new men from going to work, and to induce them to join the Union. Afterward a number of the miners' wives gathered at the shaft and began throwing eggs and other missiles at the miners, when the riot became general. The authorities of the city were unable to control it, and the Governor was telegraphed to for aid. A response was received that arms and ammunition were coming, and that the Sheriff had been telegraphed to assist in quelling the disturbance. This morning warrants were issued by Esquire Ferris, and a number of the rioters were arrested. A change of venue was taken, and the case is now on trial before Esquire Munger. Much excitement prevails.

Strikes in and Near Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 20.—The striking silk-weavers of Kensington held a mass-meeting this afternoon in Earl's Hall, Andrew Black presiding. It was reported that the Messrs. Schoppers had lost upwards of $100,000 since the beginning of the strike. The hands will resume work the ensuing week at former prices.

The hotel waiters have returned to their respective places at the promised rate of $20 per month, with board.

Another general strike among the carpet-weavers is imminent. Employes of the following firms have struck: James McDade & Co., Horner & Bros., and William Hindman. It is probable that this number will be largely reinforced during the coming week.

Printers' Strike in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, March 20.—The Union printers in the *Gazette* office struck to-day because the proprietors would not decline to do press-work on forms composed in another office by non-Union printers, the work being transient job work. The *Gazette* offers to pay printers the Union scale, but declines to be bound longer by Union regulations or usages.

Strike of Erie Railway Employes.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The laborers employed by the Erie Railway Company as their eastern and western-bound freight depots, on the Long Dock, Jersey City, having struck for an advance from 17½ cents to 20 cents per hour, all work is suspended, and freight is fast accumulating. If the laborers are successful, the amount to be added to the pay-rolls will be $175 a day. The Company's laborers on the New York side are joining in the strike.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 20.—A special message was received from the Governor recommending the amendment of the charter of Port Huron, and legislation concerning the records of Algoma.

The Senate again refused to agree to the House action reducing homestead exemption from $2,000 to $1,500.

The salary question is still disagreed on, and the whole matter has been sent to a Committee of Conference. The bill to compel the Treasurer of Wayne County to deposit the county funds daily in bank and take bonds for it was lost in the Senate, after being carried in the House. It was then referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A number of bills passed under the special message.

The two Houses disagree on the provision of the House requiring most of the State officers to live at Lansing. They disagree widely concerning municipal and other corporations.

The Senate agreed to the House action reducing the amount of homestead exemption from $2,000 to $1,500.

The attempt to revive the question of the taxation of the liquor-traffic failed in the Senate by 13 to 16.

The Senate refused by 18 to 10 to concur in the House action admitting Regents of the University to membership in the Legislature.

The Senate wants three Commissioners of Highways in each township, and the House wants one.

The two Houses disagree most obstinately on the bill to compel the Treasurer of Wayne County to deposit the county funds in the banks, and take bonds, but it has finally passed both Houses.

There now seems a prospect of much difficulty in securing the agreement of the Houses on several subjects.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—In the House today the following House bills passed: Authorizing the State Treasurer to draw on the County Treasurer for two-thirds of the current collection of taxes in advance of the semi-annual settlements; for the inspection of flour and meat packed in sacks; to prohibit woolen goods a portion of which are composed of shoddy; to limit the amount to be expended by County Commissioners to approaches to bridges to $20.

Bills were introduced to amend the municipal code so as to include incorporated villages in the provision allowing one-half of the bridge-tax levied in corporate limits to be expended within the village limits; to enable religious societies to become incorporated.

In the Senate most of the afternoon was occupied in considering the contested election case.

A bill was introduced providing for the payment of bounties to officers of the army who failed to file their applications in due time, and appropriating $5,000 for this purpose.

At the night session of the House bills were introduced to grant the wife alimony during the pendency of a divorce suit; to limit the fees of clerks to $300 a year in criminal suits where the State fails to convict, or defendant is insolvent; to authorize Judges to issue licenses to auctioneers to prevent County Recorders from acting as conveyancers.

The Senate bill to authorize railroad companies whose lines have not been finally located to divert or change their line, but prohibiting the change of terminal points, was passed.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Gov. Booth today vetoed the bill providing for the election of Harbor Commissioners by the joint convention of the Senate and Assembly after the close of the terms of those now in office, and for the election thereafter by the people, at the end of two years. The bill was the result of a Democratic and Republican coalition, which the veto has probably defeated. It struck the lobby interest hard, and caused much excitement. The veto was made the special order for next Monday. It is believed that the coalition cannot prevent the veto being sustained.

MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 20.—The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Renewal bond bill passed the House to-day, and now goes to the Governor.

The bill has created a great excitement, and there was much hard lobbying. Much interest is manifested as to the fate of the bill in all parts west of this. This bill extends the road into St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The passage by the House, at Jefferson City, this afternoon, of the Senate bill to renew for ten years the $7,500,000 bonds issued by the State in aid of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is generally received with satisfaction by St. Louis people, as the bill passed under a guarantee from the Hannibal & St. Jo Company to build a branch road to this city. It is feared, however, that the votes to pass the bill were obtained through compromises with several notorious jobs which a week ago were considered dead, but are now revived with flattering prospects.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The resolution passed at the Republican caucus at the State Capitol, Tuesday night, to adopt the passive policy in the coming campaign in Missouri, and not nominate a Republican ticket, appears to meet almost universal indorsement from the leading Republicans here. It can be set down as settled that the field will be left to the Bourbon Democracy on one hand, and the Independent Democrats, Grangers, and Reformers on the other. The Democratic administration of the last two years has disgusted the people.

FIRES.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The machine shops of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, covering nearly the whole block bounded by Summit and Compton avenues, and Chauteau avenue and Popiar street, burned to-night. A large number of valuable patterns were destroyed and three locomotives badly damaged. Loss estimated at $100,000. Fully insured in Eastern companies, but the names cannot be ascertained to-night.

RELIGIOUS.

A Priest at Crestline, O., Renounces the Catholic Faith.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., March 20.—The Rev. A. M. Meili, a German Catholic priest of this place, has renounced Catholicism, and to-day openly declared his intention to unite with the Presbyterian Church.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—For the Northwest and thence to the Lower Mississippi Valley, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 21—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Breckinridge	30.05	16	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.10	32	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.81	22	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.94	26	W., brisk	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.12	46	Calm	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.01	36	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Davenport	29.94	47	S. W., fresh	.....	Clearing.
Denver	29.84	36	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Detroit	29.97	33	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.86	26	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.69	32	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.90	24	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.82	52	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	29.94	50	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.98	37	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.93	52	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.69	19	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.97	29	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.90	43	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.05	3	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.01	43	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.

THE ROCK ISLAND CANAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., March 20.—The people of this city are very much excited over the proposed Canal Convention at Rock Island on the 24th inst. It is proposed to attend it en masse, and protest against any project that shall take from Rock River any of its water. The manufacturers of Sterling and Rock Falls use all the water there is, and during the past three years the supply has been so short, a large part of the time, that the mills had to run on short time. Any attempt to take water from this river to feed a canal will be resisted by the Rock River Valley south of this, to the bitter end. The hostile feeling is increasing.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

(Continued from the First Page.)

city. The Mayor warns all disorderly disposed persons that any breach of the peace will be followed by the punishment of the offenders, and that it will be at their own peril if they attempt to molest citizens in the orderly exercise of lawful rights, whether in the streets or elsewhere. The police authorities are ordered to see that the purpose of the proclamation is accomplished, and any assemblies required will be promptly given them.

It is impossible to say what course the ladies will now pursue, as the proclamation applies to them equally as much as to the crowd that has followed them in their rounds.

AT FOSTORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 20.—The campaign is progressing vigorously at Fostoria, with one surrender so far. In one or two places the ladies were insulted by the saloon-keepers, but generally they were treated with politeness.

AT MAUMEE CITY.

the ladies are visiting the saloons continually in little squads, which go around in rotation, with intervals between their visits. Four saloon-keepers have given verbal promises not to sell any more, and all the druggists have signed the pledge.

AT NORWALK.

the praying bands continue their daily visits. At one place they met with continued insults from the proprietor of the establishment with eleven warrants against her for obscenity, profanity, and other offenses against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio. She succumbed to the pressure, and, upon promising to sign the pledge and forever abandon the whisky business, legal proceedings were suspended.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—Four saloons surrendered at Newark to-day, one at Ironton, only one at Circleville. Nothing special in temperance from any quarter.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 20.—The feminine war on the saloons has fairly commenced in this city. For the past ten days the women of the Temperance Association have been holding daily meetings in the First Methodist Church, fortifying themselves with prayer, and preparing a plan of attack on their liquor-selling adversaries. Last Monday they adopted aggressive measures, and went forth to pray and sing in the saloons. Nothing has yet been accomplished, and there is no prospect of immediate results for the better. In two or three instances, proprietors of saloons have invited the ladies inside, and used every exertion to maintain order and shield the Crusaders from the jeers and insults of rowdy idlers. Giacomini, of the Delmonico restaurant, permitted the women to sing and pray in his dining-room. Men crowded in after them, filling the room insanely, and, in their eager anxiety to see the band and hear the prayers, clambered on the tables, soiling the spreads with muddy boots. Giacomini surveyed the scene without a murmur, giving the women an example of Christian fortitude and human resignation worthy to be emulated. Where women are denied admission, they have prayers on the sidewalk. The ladies have threatened the high-toned habitues of the Leavenworth Club with their prayers. The Women's Temperance Association has reached a membership of 500, and is daily growing stronger. A committee of ladies visited the daily newspaper offices, and requested the publishers to exclude saloon advertisements from their columns. The newspapers have not granted the request.

AT FORT SCOTT.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 20.—The first earnest work of the temperance crusade was inaugurated here to-night by a visit of about a dozen ladies to the saloon of Deacon Maynard, where a free lunch is served from 10 to 12 o'clock. The ladies took with them twenty-one ragged and hungry little ones,—children of drunken parents, to give them the benefit of the lunch. The proprietor of the saloon received the ladies and ragged, half-famished little ones courteously, and the lunch was spread and the children pitched in, doing it ample justice. A large crowd of spectators filled the saloon. They were generally respectable in demeanor, though there was some boisterous demonstrations and blasphemous talk, and a constant demand was made on the bar for drinks. After the children were well filled, the ladies knelt, and long, earnest, and fervent prayer was offered by the leader of the band. After prayer, the ladies sent the children outside the door of the saloon, and themselves filled through the crowd out of the front entrance. The Deacon did the honors of the occasion graciously, and invited the ladies to call again, and bring the children when they got hungry. The ladies were all of the highest respectability.

INDIANA.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 20.—To-morrow afternoon, the ladies of the different wards will hold meetings to form organizations, auxiliary to the men's association. The Presidents of the different ward societies will be ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the City Union. A series of daily morning prayer-meetings will be commenced next Monday. Committees have been appointed to employ the best legal talent in the city, and ferret out and punish all violations of the Liquor law. The ladies propose visiting all the saloon-keepers and druggists in the city to try the effect of moral suasion upon them. No saloon prayer-meetings will be held, however. Last night a number of ladies called on A. C. Remmel, a prominent druggist, who at once responded to their entreaties by pledging himself not to sell liquor except on physicians' prescriptions, and also promised moral and financial support. This being the first attempt at direct appeal, and surrender coming so soon, there is much rejoicing.

AT SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 20.—The Ladies' Temperance Association met this afternoon in a special business meeting to receive reports of committees and prepare for a grand mass-meeting on Sunday afternoon. A partial report from the Canvassing Committee was received, which showed nearly 1,200 names signed. Some of the Sub-Committees were not present. Petitions for license are being circulated by the saloon-keepers, to be presented at the June term, and arrangements are being made by the ladies to get signers to withdraw their names. Mrs. P. E. Studebaker read from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's report of the Chicago mass-meeting as extract for the benefit of the South Bend ladies. Arrangements were made to have printing done in German.

AT THE SINGER COMPANY'S WORKS.

A lady said that Mr. Pine, Manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, could not admit them for the purpose of canvassing among the employes, and that permission would have to come from New York; upon which announcement another lady sailed for fifty ladies as volunteers to visit the works at closing time, and solicit signers to the pledge as the hands passed from work. The required number gathered in one corner of the church, and organized, and when the time arrived proceeded in a body to the Singer factory. The action created considerable excitement in the streets, and the rumor soon spread that they had gone into the Fourth Ward to commence the prayer crusade. Some wags went ahead and notified a German saloon-keeper that the ladies would visit his place first with prayer, upon which the terrified Teuton set about getting ready to close his doors; but when they turned off toward the Singer's they were reaching his place, he became extremely jubilant. The ladies were kindly received by Mr. Pine, who said, had he had sufficient notice of their coming, he would have telegraphed the New York office for the permission that they might canvass the shops. He was sorry he could not aid them in the meantime. While waiting for the closing time of the shop, a large crowd assembled near by, and the ladies attacked them, with great success. Soon the whistle blew, and about 500 hands came rushing out, grim with the dirt and dust of the shops which covered them. The ladies stood in file to receive them, but the hands—American, French, German, Swede, and Polanders—formed in a body and rushed by the ladies laughingly, and only a little over a hundred names were obtained. But it was a success for the ladies, and the ice being broken, their courage grew stronger, so that it is proposed to try it over again and again until they meet with substantial success. A number of the foremen escaped through the office and went off happy. The officers of the Society have decided to-night to telegraph the Singers at New York, asking permission to canvass the shops.

THE DRUGGISTS' BROW-BEAD FLEECED.

was modified, and will be morrow be presented and, if refused, some ladies propose to present it daily and see what attrition will accomplish.

It was reported to the meeting that the Mayor had refused to sign the men's co-operative pledge. The Finance Committee reported fair success in raising funds, and had more promised as soon as required.

AT NEW CARLISLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW CARLISLE, Ind., March 20.—The ladies have organized at this place, and are at work, the influence of which has closed one saloon, and to-night a prayer-meeting is being held, addressed by the Rev. N. D. Williamson, of South Bend. Mrs. Emma Mallory, of the Elkhart *Observer*, will speak here next Sunday evening in aid of the temperance cause.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 20.—The largest temperance meeting of the season was held at Dowling's Hall to-night. Two thousand persons were present, and great zeal was shown. A speech was made by Mrs. Mary E. Haggart, and was received with great enthusiasm. A meeting of ladies representing the different churches was held at the Congregational Church this afternoon. A resolution was adopted calling a mass meeting of women to meet at the Congregational Church to-morrow afternoon to consider the situation. Another mass meeting will be held at Dowling's Hall Sunday night.

AT ANGOLA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANGOLA, Ind., March 20.—The temperance ball opened here last night by a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting in Congregational Church. This morning all the church-bells were rung, summoning the ladies to meeting, where arrangements were made for inaugurating a crusade at once. Much excitement prevails, and the women are determined to achieve a victory.

ILLINOIS.

AT DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 20.—The ladies have not visited any saloons to-day, though they are industriously circulating the pledge through the different parts of the city, and are soliciting signers to a petition to Judge Hanford to enforce the Liquor law. The pledge to neither buy, sell nor manufacture intoxicating liquors was presented to E. C. Winslow, a druggist, but he refused to sign.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—The force of ladies was largely increased to-day, but their installation resulted in no conquests. The bar saloons were taken to-day, and at one or two of these places the ladies were met with severe rebuffs. The habitues indulged in drinking bear, while the ladies were praying and singing, moving their glasses and indulging in coarse and offensive, though not positively vulgar language. The utm